

GREEN'S Fruit Grower

The fruit grower, the farmer and his family

Charles A. Green Editor



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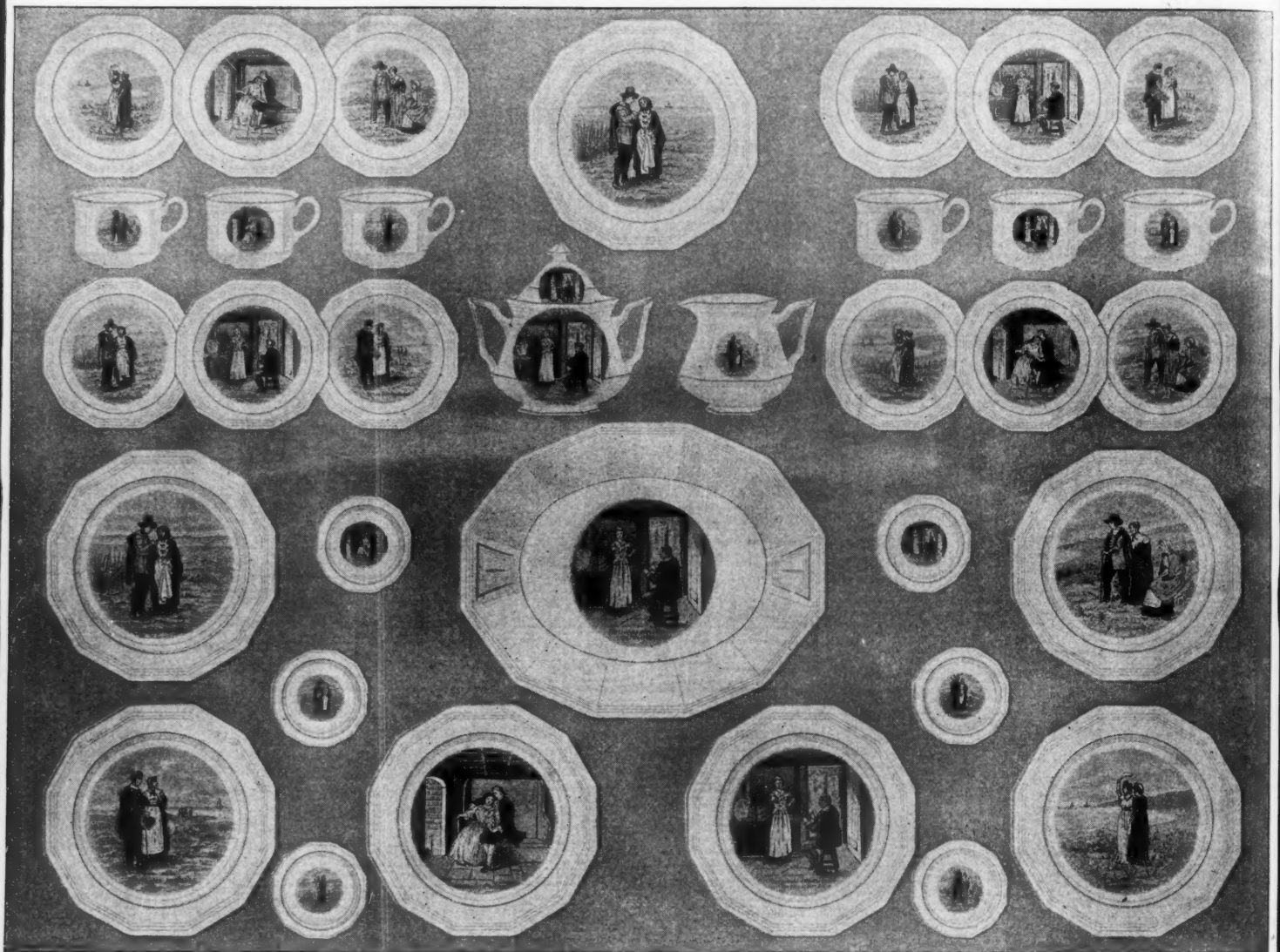
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1911

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A Monthly Magazine for the Fruit Growing Farmer and His Family

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor

Volume 31

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1911

Number 10

NIAGARA FALLS.

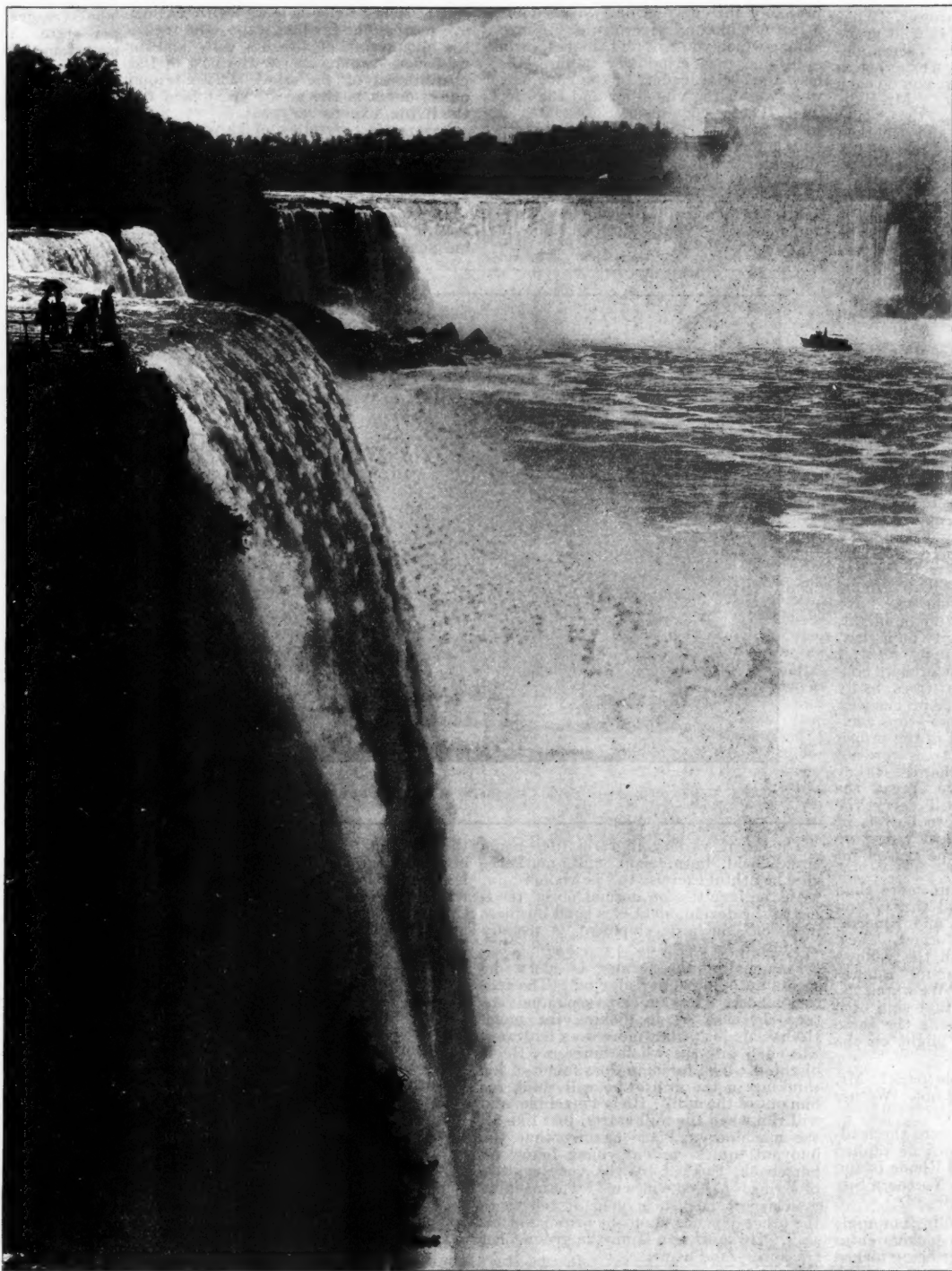
The Wonder of the World.

It has been said that there are seven wonders of the world. My opinion is that there are more than seven wonders. The world itself, floating like a soap bubble in space, and traveling many millions of miles each year, is a wonder. Every star in the heavens is a wonder if we remember that each star may be a sun of greater magnitude than our own sun. Man and every living creature on the earth is a wonder if we comprehend their marvelous structure.

Niagara Falls is one of the wonders of the world. The Niagara River is a new outlet for the waters of the great American lakes, the greatest lakes on the globe. In prehistoric times the water of the great lakes flowed into the Mississippi River. Then there was a rise or wrinkle of the earth, or a tilting of the globe, which caused the water to escape in its present path, and to dig out the great gorge of Niagara River.

There is a long stretch of navigable water above Niagara Falls. Suddenly the big river runs down a steep hill, forming tortuous rapids, each vying in majesty and beauty with the falls themselves. In the midst of this down hill plunge the river divides, forming an island known as Goat Island.

It is estimated that for twenty-five thousand years the Niagara River has been eating its way through the solid rock in its downward plunge to Lake Ontario, forming the ever shifting water fall, the mightiest in the world.



A recent photograph of Niagara Falls.

Not one in one thousand of the people of the country have ever seen these falls. There are people living within one hundred miles of this great scenic river who have never visited Niagara Falls. I trust that no reader of Green's Fruit Grower will miss an opportunity to visit this natural wonder scene. It is an attractive place during the heat of summer owing to the fact that it is very cool there even on the hottest day, especially at the point known as Three Sisters. It is also an attractive place to visit during winter when mountains of ice are formed, and when the shrubs and trees are covered with frozen spray, looking like fairyland. The State of New York purchased Goat Island and the beautiful park adjoining for \$1,320,515. This gives New York State absolute control of the American Side of Niagara Falls and all approaches.

As you approach the rapids and the two great waterfalls you are impressed with the thought that the big flood gates have just been opened, and that the downpour of water will not long continue, the volume is so great, but a like mass of water, or even greater, has continued to rush through this channel for over twenty-five thousand years.

What is the source of this great flood? The source is the dew and the drops of rain which have been accumulated and stored in the great lakes. What an illustration of frugality and accumulation. This is the way fortunes are accumulated, little by little, persistently and continually.

A Professor's Good Orchard.

[Prof. Fred C. Sears' address at meeting of fruit growers, Worcester County, Mass.]

Three years ago Prof. Waugh and myself decided to go into orcharding on a commercial scale in order to demonstrate that we could do as well as teach. We furnished considerable amusement for our neighbors at first, but as time has gone on and we have begun getting results they have become more and more interested in the enterprise and less inclined to laugh.

We bought two farms with a small orchard on one, which we started in to renovate. The first year we pruned, fertilized, cultivated and sprayed, with the result that it began to show good improvement the second year and is now in pretty near a model shape. Last year it had the best crop of Baldwins that I saw anywhere in the State.

We started into the enterprise with the feeling that there was a splendid opening for apples growing on the right land here in Massachusetts. However, I feel confident that there are hundreds of people who are now starting into apple raising who will never succeed owing to the lack of the right qualification and a proper

understanding of the business. I believe Massachusetts can raise the finest quality of apples of anywhere in the country and it is an interesting fact that this year the price of Massachusetts fruit has never been better while the price of western fruit has never been lower. The bulk of Massachusetts apples are handled very poorly but some progressive growers are beginning to improve in this respect.

We were somewhat restricted in choosing a location as it was necessary to be accessible to the college and on a trolley line. We finally decided on a place down on the Holyoke range. The soil is somewhat sandy and gravelly but the way the old trees have responded to treatment shows it is adapted to apples. The land was run out when we took hold of it, but we have not had any difficulty in getting a good growth on the trees.

The first year we plowed thirty-five acres following the plowing with a disc harrow, then a spring tooth harrow, and finished with a leveling drag. Then we amused our neighbors by using a transit to lay out the land for our trees. The trees were set 16½ feet apart, using the filler system. We do not think that by doing considerable pruning there will be need of taking out the fillers for twenty years.

When setting the trees we put two barrels half filled with water on a stone boat and filled them with trees after pruning the roots quite severely. The holes were dug twelve inches across and fifteen or eighteen inches deep. We kept account of the cost of setting, and found that including the plowing and up to the time of the first pruning it cost six cents a tree for the first lot. Later we reduced the cost to five cents and even four cents for one lot. We used a small hole because the roots were pruned so severely, and we lost very few trees the first year. We bought southern grown trees because the price was so much better, and I believe the trees are just as good as northern grown ones. The trees were one year old, and were cut to whips eighteen inches high. When headed this way we prefer one-year-old stock, as the buds which grow to form the head will be young, active ones, while in two-year-old stock cut to eighteen inches the growth comes from dormant buds which did not grow the previous year. The low headed trees are much easier to prune, spray and pick.

"For all that you held in your cold hand Was what you have given away."

—Joaquin Miller.

Cherry Culture.

My foreman at Green's Fruit Farm is impressed with his recent experience with the cherry as a profitable orchard fruit. While we are growing both sweet and sour cherries we favor the sour or red cherry, represented by Early Richmond or Montmorency varieties, but the sweet cherries, such as the Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood and Napoleon, or Royal Ann, as it is known in the West are also grown at Green's Fruit Farm. One objection to the growing of cherries has been that it requires more labor in picking than the larger fruits, such as the pear and apple, but where there is plenty of picking to be done, or work of any kind, it has become widely known, and it is seldom that plenty of help cannot be secured. I know of a locality where black raspberry growing is the leading industry, where over a thousand acres of blackcap raspberries are grown in one locality. It is natural to conclude that it would be impossible to engage pickers for such a vast job of berry picking, but since it has been announced widely that there is work here for thousands of boys, girls, men and women flock to this locality from every part of the state, and all the berries are safely gathered.

EMERSON BABCOCK.

A Prominent Western New York Fruit Grower.

An interview granted to the representative of Green's Fruit Grower.

East Avenue is Rochester's most noted thoroughfare. Keep on this avenue to Clover Street, then turn to the right and go one-fourth mile, and on the left you will see an imposing brick farm house, the home of a successful fruit grower, Emerson Babcock. Surrounding this residence are large orchards of apple, pear, peach and cherry.

Mr. Babcock when asked by the representative of Green's Fruit Grower, "What is the most important thing in fruit growing?" replied, "Good common sense, depending largely upon one's own experiences and keeping a record of what you do each year, noting results carefully." Mr. Babcock turned to a large journal that would weigh seven or eight pounds and remarked "I have here a daily record of just what I did for certain conditions, be it rose bugs or blight, with results carefully noted."

The talk started on cherries. Before us was a cherry plantation of more than a thousand trees, all sour cherries, all the Montmorency. Mr. Babcock remarked that cherries as a rule are a very profitable crop. We trim to low heads and give thorough cultivation. Cherries do not require the care that the apple, peach and pear require.

The orchard at the right contained between eight and nine thousand Bartlett pear trees. When asked if he was troubled with the pear blight, replied, "I have trouble with the blight, but I can control it. Twice a week, two men go through this orchard on a raised platform similar to the one used when spraying, and carefully note the condition of each tree. When a leaf is found that is effected, turning yellow, it is removed with a pair of shears that has been disinfected by dipping in a solution of corrosive sublimate. This leaf as soon as it is removed from the tree is put in a bag or box. If the limb is found effected it is removed the same way. We take no chance in this matter of blight. A short time ago I left the city on a visit: I was gone two weeks, and on my return I found that in the center of an orchard containing Kieffer pears, four trees badly effected with blight. I took no chances. The four trees were dehorned—tops completely cut off and removed in the proper manner. The tops of these trees were not dragged out through the orchard. If they had been they would have spread the blight. Birds and bees will carry the blight I am convinced. Two barrels of Bartlett pears that I grew last year were sold in Rochester late in the season for \$40.00 a barrel."

The Peach—Before us were more than six thousand peach trees all thrifty and hardy, all early Crawford and Elberta, more of the latter than the former. "Yes, I have had experience with the yellows but I do not fear it. It is simply a question of care and alertness. We watch the trees carefully and at the first sign of a yellow leaf it comes off using the same care as in controlling the blight on the Bartlett pear trees."

Do you use the box apple pack? Mr. Babcock replied that he did not. We use the barrel.

When asked as to which were the leading varieties of apples grown he replied that the Baldwin lead. The Rhode Island Greening was next and the Northern Spy last.

"As to the method of handling our apple crop it is as follows: The pickers enter the field and the apples after being picked from the trees are never allowed to touch the ground. The empty barrels are under the trees to be picked. The fruit is carefully placed in the barrels (all of it) and headed up quite securely, then they are drawn to the cold storage room and left there until the fruit is to be sent away to market. It is then assorted into three grades. Number 1, 2 and 3. Last year, grade 1, brought \$7.00 a barrel. We have a brand known as the "Banner Brand" and our name is under the brand "Babcock," and we cannot supply a tenth part of the fruit that we have called for. Our fruit has character. The consumer knows that when he buys a barrel of apples marked "Banner Brand" with the name "Babcock" on it, he will find what he expects to find, one grade of fruit in that barrel be it first, second or third. We seek to make a reputation for honest dealing. My father did this in his day, I am doing the same in my day, and my son, who has just graduated from college will do the same in his day."

Mr. Babcock finds that Pittsburg, Pa., is his best market for fruit.

Mr. Babcock is a member of the board of Supervisors of Monroe County, a man in the prime of life, and a staunch friend to one he likes. The writer was more than pleased with the courtesy extended to him during this short interview, taken with a man who knows how to grow fruit. The extent of Mr. Babcock's orchards are about 175 acres, all in Rochester's suburb.

The Advantages of Farm Life Over Factory Life.

Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Shall it be farm or factory? Young man, beware! for the decision may mould future life. The factory offers steady work, summer and winter, clear days and rainy, crops or no crops, no investment required, no being driven from one thing to another—they say—stated wages, regular pay-days. Advantageous surely! Let us see. Have you the moral strength to retain your present high character where only an occasional man of strong resistance has stood? Your comrades will probably include one or two good men, a few not morally vigorous, and a crowd among which you will find thieves, drunkards, and men criminally impure, these last, the social leaders of the gang, never wearying of the vile story and the life as vile. These compulsory associates are social and bewitching. It is easy to forget your higher standards and do as they do—character, purity, ambition, hope, gone forever. Over against this, place the purity of field, and flower, and rock, and bird, and the presence of those who have known and honored your sterling morality. Make your choice.



Dr. A. E. Miller's orchard near Delta, Colorado, showing clean cultivation and well pruned trees.

The great variety in farm life—home circle, field, barn, shop, mill, market—give healthful exercise to the whole brain, with the faculties on normal poise, tending to the development of a good business intellect. Such development is usually lacking in factory life.

Financially, the farmer is alert; he scents an opportunity afar off. The factory laborer is less quick to see an advantage, because he is looking for none. He has his job; what more does he want? That job fills the whole horizon. He is blighted. The foreman does much of his thinking in the mill; who will think for him out of the mill? He is a machine, and will run when the mill starts, just like all the machinery. Place against that the buoyant, quick, ardent young fellow on horseback, thrilled by the very rapture of living. Which will win? The machine man is inert, he rests upon his stated wages the other depends upon the prowess of his skill. He must win from the ground her treasures—and he will.

Young man, are you willing to accept cold-storage goods and scant table, for the fresh products of the farm? the roar of machinery, mingled with curses, for the warble of wild birds? the suffocating dust, the sweltering dry-houses, for the fresh ozone of the hills? Will you surrender your active mental habits for the empty thought of the shop-worker whose vagrant reveries tend to sullenness and morbidity, because so much of his work requires only mechanical attention, and because the brain is robbed of nutrition that the overworked muscles may be fed? Do you realize that the systematic work of the mill requires much more exertion than does farm work?—for miles his good horse carries the farmer—you are the horse in the factory. Will you accept the characteristic fagged-out condition of the shop worker, for the fresh vigor of farm life? Are you willing to lose your fond dream of a heart and a home, because two dear eyes perceive that the strength of manhood, the keenness of thought, the purity of heart, are blurred? Can you afford it? Will you yield the birthright of a farmer's son, and accept this narrower life?

There are men naturally constituted for factory work. Thousands of noble men have lived and been strong in the factory, but harvests are not all gathered in one generation.

The farmer is independent as no other man is independent. Let shops strike,

let markets fail, the earth will supply his needs. The great money-kings, if separated from the business world, would be utterly helpless to find sustenance. Let the world vanish, leaving only his home and his farm, and even a humble farmer would be as bountifully supplied as he is to-day. Of no other occupation is that true. In sublime unconsciousness, the farmer is monarch of the world.

Cecil Rhodes taught us to "think in continents." The farmer thinks in broad acres; the factory laborer, in fractions of an inch. The field is contracted, the vision ruined. O, young man, you surrender too much. Stretch the wings of your spirit, soar to the heights—with eagle's eye possess the far landscape—the rocks, the mountains of life, its hills and its wildwood—expand—make the best of the possibilities of the soul! The glorious out-of-doors is the great, great field for the living, expansive, spirit.

Farm or factory—boy, make your choice Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Mr. Editor: The above position regarding the influences of the shop, of shop companionships, &c., is not fiction. Twenty-eight years of experience in a wheel factory, under good employers, have told me some things. The moral, or rather

PROFITS FROM CHERRIES.

Analysis of Cost and the Profits from 530 Crates in Ohio.

C. W. Waid in Market Growers' Journal says: We have just finished harvesting a bumper crop of cherries. This is a natural cherry section and while there are no large orchards there are a great many trees, taken as a whole, as nearly every farm and many town lots have from one to a hundred growing thereon.

We have shipped 530 crates of cherries, all 24-quart crates. Some of these crates sold for \$2.25 each and others for \$2.00 with a few selling below the \$2.00 mark. The average price was not far from \$2.00 per crate. Thus to the person who is accustomed to reading government figures and figuring profits therefrom, our cherry crop from 530 trees was worth \$1,060.00, which is a neat little sum.

A farmer who harvests 1,000 bushels of wheat and sells it at \$1.00 per bushel gets \$1,000 for his crop according to the method too frequently used to figure profits on farm products. If the wheat grower is entitled to so large profits certainly the cherry grower is warranted in figuring his profits in the same way. This is the plan which many real estate men follow in making up their figures to show big profits. Let us see how the profits compare with the returns as given on the cherry crop.

As stated before we are in a cherry section and on that account there is no local market to speak of. It is necessary to ship the bulk of the crop to Cincinnati, Columbus or other points where cherries are not so commonly raised as in this section. The crop was so heavy near here that it was almost impossible to get pickers. All growers were forced to pay 2 cents per quart and even at that it took us four long weeks to get our crop off the trees. This was the first expense which was closely followed by others. Each crate cost us as follows:

Picking.....	\$.48
Crate (new).....	.25
Express.....	.20
Commission.....	.20

Total.....\$1.13

Multiply the cost per crate by the number of crates and we have \$598.90 which is the actual cost of marketing the product. Deducting this from the \$1,060.00 we have a net return of \$461.10, which to most people will be considered a fair profit. I estimate other expenses at \$160, which leaves net profit only \$300.

C. A. Green's note: Too high a price was paid for picking. Cherries are a profitable crop if well managed.

This Orchard Paid.

This is the showing of expenses and returns on a fruit farm of nine acres, made by a recent graduate of the College of Agriculture in New York, and it represents his first year of work after graduation on his home farm.

EXPENSE OF CARE.

Area of nine acres, mostly Baldwins, 34 years old.	
Pruning.....	\$ 20.00
Spraying twice, labor and team...	30.20
Spray materials.....	22.00
Plowing.....	15.33
Tillage, five times.....	17.50
Drawing and spreading 100 loads manure.....	17.50
Harvesting, picking, packing and picking drops.....	196.50
Hauling.....	10.00
Barrels.....	305.00

Total expense.....	\$634.03
Yield, in barrels.....	900
Gross income.....	\$2,400.39
Net income.....	1,766.36
Net, per acre.....	196.26

If you consider this land worth \$200 per acre, this orchard returned 100 per cent. on the investment in one year. Or, if you consider 6 per cent a fair return on any investment, then this farm was worth \$3,271 per acre.

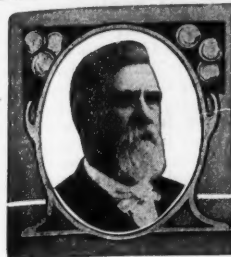
Dry Weather.

The early summer at Rochester, N. Y., and in fact over the entire continent has been one of drought. The dry weather has been favorable for harvesting the hay and wheat. The wheat crop was a good one, but the crop of hay was reduced in quantity by the dry weather from one-third to one-half in bulk. The oats crop was also reduced by the drought. The corn crop is well as the rain came in time to save it.

Plant growth at Green's Fruit Farm has been delayed on account of the dry weather. Naturally the cuttings of currant and grape have been retarded in growth more than the other items. Currant cuttings planted in the fall have generally made a growth of over from twelve to eighteen inches up to midsummer, July 20th, this year, the growth has not been over four to six inches. We have attempted to counteract the effect of drought by frequent horse cultivation and cultivation of the hoe.

The Apple Crop.

The fifty per cent. increase in the Nation's apple crop, taken in connection with current retail prices, foreshadows more automobiles on the farms and other inducements to take part in the "back-to-the-land" movement.—New York World.



Fruit Helps

By Prof. H. E. Van Deman,
Associate Editor.

Things That Trouble the Fruit Grower.

As the great industry of orchard planting and culture goes forward there are constantly new thoughts presented and new practices followed. New troubles arise, also, and they have to be met. The various climates and soils that are encountered in one region, alone, and not considering the entire continent of North America, and the many species and almost numberless varieties of fruits that are grown call for the deepest study and the most energetic action to meet the requirements. There are some things that we are all fairly well agreed upon and others about which there are great differences of opinion.

One of the important things that there are considerable differences about is the planning and planting of orchards. There are all sorts of theories about it and all grades of planting done. When I started out for myself over forty years ago I had theoretical notions about the way to plan and plant orchards and proceeded to carry them out. Since then I have had some experience and the benefit of observation of what others have done in all parts of the country from cranberry bogs of Cape Cod to the date orchards of southern California. All of this has taught me some lessons, and while I do not profess to know anything like all there is about planning and planting orchards, there are some things that are quite well established in my mind.

TOO CLOSE PLANTING.

Too close planting stands out as the most general and most serious mistake made. It is really a matter of wonder how many orchard planters fail to realize how large the trees they set will become and if well cared for they will get to be larger than the most of us think. There is scarcely a bearing orchard to be found that is not somewhat crowded. The aim is to get the full benefit of all the land on which it stands and this is entirely proper, but it can be done without crowding. Fruit trees need plenty of light on all sides and throughout their tops. And their roots need plenty of room in the ground to feed as truly as do the branches, leaves and fruit need sunlight in abundance. The orchardist must have from the start a clear understanding of what room each kind of fruit tree needs at maturity and plan accordingly or he will have trouble in future years. There are decided differences in this respect in the character of the different species and also between some varieties of the same species. This all requires expert knowledge and this is not easily impressed upon the mind by reading. It usually requires years of experience. But reading the recorded experience of others may guide to the right conclusions.

WHAT DISTANCE TO PLANT.

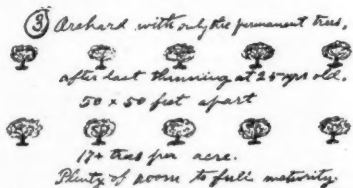
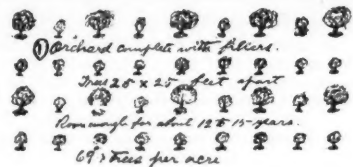
If I had to give one definite distance apart to plant trees of all the orchard fruits I would say twenty-five feet. This would include the plan of using fillers or temporary trees between permanent ones, for this is far too close for many kinds of trees at maturity and before that time as well. I do not mean that this should be universal, but for the greater proportion of trees and in most soils and climates it is about right. I used to think and advise planting twenty feet apart, but experience and observation have changed my views to the greater distance. For an apple orchard, up to the time when thinning out the trees must begin, twenty-five feet apart is just right, and I say this for all sections of the country, East and West, after critically looking over many orchards of all bearing ages, from New England and Virginia to British Columbia and California within recent years. And it is just right for cherry trees, both the sweet and sour classes, also for apricots and standard pear trees. After looking over the orange, lemon and pomelo orchards of Florida and California and the olive orchards too, I found it the right distance apart for these trees, provided they are thinned out at the proper time. And this proper time comes long before the branches interfere. There should always be room for sun and air and for a team between the branches of fruit trees. The roots usually extend farther under ground than the branches do in the air and they must not be forced to interfere with each other. Crowded foliage and crowded roots means smaller and poorly flavored and colored fruit than should be grown. A closer distance than twenty-five feet does not give room enough for the temporary tree to stand long enough to do their

full duty as fillers and make proper use of the ground.

For peach, plum and prune trees twenty-five feet is rather too far apart and twenty feet is better, in my judgment, although there are some of the best stone fruit orchardists who think twenty-five feet none too much and others equally good advocate and plant fifteen feet apart, or even closer. In the latter case the trees should be on thin soil and kept closely pruned. Peach, plum and apricot trees need severe annual pruning everywhere to keep the tops close and with a constant supply of new wood. Dwarf pear and quince trees may be set fifteen feet apart, but a little more room will not hurt them.

THE BEST STYLE FOR PLANTING.

Among my cherished notions forty years ago was to follow the hexagonal method of planting and thus equalize the distance apart of the trees. And it does perfectly equalize the distance and is all right in that respect if no fillers are to be used. The rows are equally wide in three ways and can be plowed and cultivated three ways and I recommend it where the trees planted are all to stand permanently. But with apple and cherry orchards and some other kinds the filler system is a necessity if the most is got out of the ground devoted to it. The distance apart that the trees should be when full grown is far too great for them for about the first twenty-five years, and to occupy the space between with apple trees that will bear early and be ready to be dug out when their room is needed is the best use that I know to make of it. Some advocate the planting of peach trees as fillers, but this is a great mistake. Theoretically it is very good, but practically it is very bad. The peach trees are such rank growers that they overgrow the apple trees, especially with their roots and injure the apple trees. For the first few years it will not be noticed but by the time the peach trees have been left long enough to pay for the ground they have occupied, damage will have been quietly done to the apple trees from which they will never fully recover. And I can see no reason for planting peach trees in an apple orchard except to bring early returns and occupy the ground profitably. By setting early bearing apple trees the same objects will be attained and no damage result. Aside from the injury to the growth of the apple trees the two do not need the same



ORCHARD PLAN.

Top cut, No. 1, represents orchard complete with fillers. No. 2, middle division, shows orchard after first thinning, which may occur at the end of 15 years. No. 3, lower division, shows the orchard with only the permanent trees left at the end of about 25 years.

spraying nor the same cultivation and should not have the same treatment. Let the apple trees be by themselves and the peach trees likewise, if the climate and soil are suitable to both. I have tried out the plan of mixing them and seen many others do it in all parts of the country and want no more of it. It is positively objectionable.

What I think to be the best style of apple orchard planting is to set the trees in

plain squares 25 x 25 feet apart. Such varieties as are intended for permanent trees should be set at the fifty feet checks and the others in all the inter spaces. This makes three fillers or temporary trees to every permanent one. If desired there can be three varieties used and have them all arranged for progressive thinning. The diagram shows how this can be and should be done.

By this plan the entire ground will be occupied by the trees after the first few years before they are old enough to bear and when cultivated farm or garden crops may be grown between them. When about fifteen years of age they will begin to show signs of contact and then the first cutting out must be done. And there must be no waiting for "one more good crop" or any such thing. When the trees need to be taken out they must come out. Each alternate row diagonally when removed will leave the remaining trees a little more than thirty-five feet apart and they can stand so for about ten years longer. When crowding is again about to occur, the remainder of the fillers must be taken out, leaving the permanent trees 50 x 50 feet apart and they will need that much room for full development, if they are healthy and stand in a region where apple trees grow to normal size. The same is true of cherry trees, especially the sweet or Mazzard varieties. It is plainly seen that this gradual thinning is a great advantage, for it gives ample time for each variety to come into profitable bearing and yield a number of good crops before being dug out, and the grower can well afford to take out the portions that have served their purposes. Yet no crowding has been necessary and will not have been allowed if the orchardist has done his duty promptly. It may be said that there are few who will cut out trees that are in the full prime of bearing and this may be true, but one who does not have the business sense and decision to do what should be done should never engage in the business.

MISTAKES IN DISTANCE.

Scattered all over the country are thousands of orchards that have been planted too closely and what they need is thinning out to give room in the air for the foliage and room in the soil for the roots. Hard as it may seem to deliberately cut out half the trees in a bearing orchard it is often the most sensible thing to do. Indeed it is often the rankest folly not to do it, for to allow the trees to all be injured is certainly folly and to save a part is wisdom. The net return is the thing to look at, more good fruit can be grown on a small number of trees that have a good chance and is worth more than a larger amount of all poor fruit. And there are many orchard trees that have been set too far apart, say thirty feet, for profitable occupation of the ground for the first ten or fifteen years and after that they are too close. This is a most common dilemma and there is almost no economical and practical remedy, especially if the trees were set by any but the simple, square method. Removing each alternate diagonal row will remedy the evil. But to avoid the evil consequences of bad planning and have the entire soil area profitably used all along is the purpose of this editorial.

H. E. Van Deman.

Answers to Inquiries.

Mr. Clarence Ronspeer, my dear young man: I have noticed your letter to our paper and I fear you are going to make a great mistake in going to the Atlantic coast of Maine to live. There is too little outcome to that region. Let me suggest that you boys go to Oregon or Washington, and if you do you will never regret it. You will rise ten times as fast as in Maine and you will have a hundred times more fun hunting, fishing, etc., than in the East. Go by the Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific railway and you will see sights before you get there. No matter if you do not have a cent when you get there, you will get along finely, for you will work, and you will make friends and get a good farm in due time. You can take a homestead in the wilds if you desire, but I would not advise that. Get a place where you can be near good society, schools, etc. You might do well to go to Agricultural College there and work your way through, as many do. You will never regret that if you do.

I am writing this to you because I believe there is too much in you to bury it in the woods of the East. Go where the country is improving—not going down. The outcome in the Northwest is grand and you ought to be there to make use of it. I could direct you to people who would receive you as sons and help you to get what you want. All you would need is money enough to get you there, and \$100 will do that on the Tourist tickets.—H. E. Van Deman.

S. W. W. of Ohio wants to know "when to apply salt about fruit trees" and other information about this general subject.

Reply:—Common salt, which is the chloride of sodium, is of no value as a manure or plant food, although many think that it is and that it has other beneficial effects on the soil. This is all a mistake and the public should know it, for many have this belief and in some cases go to the expense of buying it and applying it to the soil, as this inquirer contemplates. It is an injury unless used in such small proportions as to be harmless.

Reply to Reader, Ga.:—The sap of all trees and plants is made up of water with the various elements of plant food dissolved in it, such as nitrogen, carbon, potash, phosphorus, lime, iron, silicon and several other substances. The carbon comes directly from the air through the leaves and the nitrogen is originally from the air but is united with other elements and taken in through the soil by the roots in all cases except that the legumes can take it directly from the air. And all the other material, including the water, are taken up by the roots. The sap is elaborated in the leaves and is then distributed all over the entire system of the plant, even to the extreme end of every rootlet. The sap circulates completely, up and down, and each part gets its natural proportion of the nourishment that is contained in it. The notion that sap "goes up" for a season and then "goes down" is a mistaken one. It is going up and down during the growing season, when the new store of cellular tissue is being formed, and when the dormant stage comes on there is very much less of such action. The water of the sap is passed out through the leaves into the air and to some little extent through the young bark but none is taken in this way.

Reply to I. M. D., Pa.:—The Delmas is one of the very good varieties of the pecan but it is not suited to Pennsylvania or anywhere north of the extreme southern states. The tree is tender and the nuts have too short a season to ripen in any of the states except those that border on the Gulf of Mexico or those along the Atlantic Coast from North Carolina southward. This is also true of nearly all the choice varieties of the pecan. I have seen many of these tested in Maryland and even farther South with very unsatisfactory results. The really hardy varieties, such as are native to the bottom lands of southern Indiana and Illinois will be hardy the warm season long enough for the nuts to ripen as far north as Maryland, but there are no trees of any of them for sale by any nursery yet. It is as much of a mistake, if not a fraud, for a nursery to allow agents to sell trees of the Southern pecans in the North as it would be to sell fig trees.

Green's Fruit Grower.—Will Mr. Van Deman kindly give me a little advice in regard to raising Tokay and Thompson seedless grapes here in Arkansas. I have raised both of those kinds of grapes in the Salt River valley, Arizona, and saw them growing in central California. I can see no reason why they can't be grown here. Other kinds do well here, such as is grown in the north and middle states.—F. T. Powers.

Reply:—It is useless to try to grow these grapes in Arkansas or anywhere east of Western Texas. They belong to the foreign species that is affected with the phylloxera in all parts of North America east of the Rocky Mountains except a part of Texas where this insect does not flourish. It is a very small insect that affects the roots mainly. Grafting on native roots is somewhat successful but the winters are too severe for the vines in most sections. There have been some experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of this kind in North Carolina that have been rather encouraging and it would be well to ask the viticulturist of that department at Washington if it is advisable to try to grow these grapes in Arkansas on native roots. There are some varieties of the foreign species that are better than the Flame, Tokay and Thompson for eastern experiments.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman.—Would you please inform me what you think is the matter with my grapes. They are of the Moore's Early and Brighton varieties. They are about nine years old and are very strong and sturdy in growth, but as yet they have never borne enough grapes to be hardly worthy of the name. They have been trimmed each year and cut severely back, but the following season only a heavy growth of vine is the result. I will appreciate any information you can give me about them.—Walter M. Seel, 395 E. Eight, Portsmouth, O.

Reply:—It seems quite plain to me that the vines have been pruned too short. The fruit buds are well out on the young wood and if the pruning is severe they will be mostly cut away. Then the effort of nature will force out a new growth with great vigor and on it more fruit bud ready for another year. If these new canes are cut back as before the same thing will continue and little fruit be produced. If from a foot to two feet of some of the

canes are left to bear there will be an abundance of fruit. The varieties named are good bearers, especially the Moore. Some kinds will admit of closer pruning than others because of the position of these fruit buds.

Mr. Green.—Do you think the Housatonic Valley a good fruit growing section, at an elevation of 1,150 above sea level and from fifteen to forty feet above a 100 acre lake which it borders. The soil is a clayey loam with some small stones. One half is in woods of elm, oak, cherry, thorn apple and a few wild apple trees which look clean and thrifty. Do you think this section better than the coast of Maine, say Lincoln County. Will you please answer in the next number of your paper?—C.E. Whitney.

Reply:—The location and soil of the Housatonic Valley as described is probably good for apples and pears, provided the temperature in winter is not too severe. A clay loam soil is one of the best for these fruits. Berries as well as orchard fruits will flourish in it and the nearness to market in the small manufacturing towns is very favorable for the sale of whatever is grown.

C. A. Green.—I am tired of putting out fruit trees to be destroyed by San Jose scale, and should like to know if there is any fruit tree, aside from the cherry, that is immune. Also please tell me whether a cherry tree, about forty years old, could be grafted or budded to good fruit. I have one on my place. It bears a small, rather sweet cherry, which is almost all pit. Some say it is a wild cherry. I think likely it is some natural fruit. I do not like to cut it down as it is a protection to the house, but I wish it could be made to bear something eatable.—Mrs. Ernest Irving Cole.

Reply:—There is no need to have fruit trees destroyed by San Jose scale, because the lime sulphur spray will kill it quickly and cheaply. Almost none of the standard tree fruits are exempt from its attacks. The cherry tree mentioned is, almost surely, a Chance seedling Mazzard and may be grafted or budded to almost any of the choice varieties of that species. The Tartarian or Schmidt would be good for this purpose. The former is the earlier and is somewhat sweeter in flavor. The grafting should be done next spring as soon as freezing weather is over. The stumps in which the scions are set should not be over six inches long nor the branches more than two inches in diameter where the cuts are made. In the March issue of 1910, there was given by me detailed directions for doing this work. Where any scions fail to grow there should be one good sprout allowed to grow on each stump and this should be budded in the regular season, about August of the first year of its growth. In this way it is quite easy to change a comparatively worthless fruit tree into a valuable one.

Prof. Van Deman.—Gum that is exuding quite profusely from some of my cherry trees shows that they are infested with borers. If not prevented will they not in time destroy them? How can I save them? I have tried running a piece of baling wire into the holes made by them but am unable to reach them in this way. Is there any wash that would be effective? The trees are from five to eight years old and I have not been troubled in this way until this season.—H. Williamson, Mo.

Reply:—Cherry trees are very rarely troubled with borers at the base as peach trees are. I have never dug one out of a cherry tree but not long ago I was in a large cherry orchard in northern Michigan with the owner who told me that he had found the common peach tree borer in his cherry trees. He tried to find one to show me but was not able to do so, although he did find where one had been working near the base of a tree. I know of no sure way to get rid of this pest except digging out the borer with a knife. They do not go deep and a wire is not needed, or at least very rarely. There is no wash that I would recommend as being useful to kill them in their holes and few preparations that will prevent the laying of the eggs that make the borers. Gas tar has the better effect in some degree and it is said not to injure the trees when applied to the bark. However, there are differences in the degree of the chemicals in gas tar of different makes and I would advise trying a certain lot on a few trees before using it on many. Thick lime sulphur wash is said to be a prevention of this pest.

What is raw phosphate? Is it used in stables to prevent waste of fertility like land plaster or gypsum?—S. G.

Reply:—"Raw phosphate" is phosphate rock ground fine by machinery and differs from "acid phosphate" in that the latter is additionally treated with sulphuric acid to still further pulverize the rock and make its fertility more readily available. But the raw phosphate contains all the phosphorus just the same, and only gives it up to the plant or tree roots more slowly than if it had been treated with acid. When mixed with fresh stable manure it

absorbs the nitrogen that would otherwise largely escape and in this way it is doubly useful as a fertilizer. It is not much more costly in market than ground gypsum and as this latter contains no plant food except lime the raw phosphate rock is far superior as a fertilizer and more economical to buy. About two quarts of it should be used in the stalls of each animal daily.

Fall Plowing.

At Green's Fruit Farm we save work during the busy spring days by fall plowing. There is a great gain in plowing sod land in the fall, especially if you intend to occupy such a field with fruits next spring. The earlier you plow this land in the fall the quicker the sod will rot. The sod or the turf will not decay during very severe freezing weather in winter, but will decay rapidly in warmish weather or early fall hence the desirability of plowing sod land as early in the fall as possible.

I do not advise planting small or large fruits on freshly turned sod which has not been turned over long enough to become decayed. I advise that the soil shall be as thoroughly prepared for planting trees as for the reception of any grain crop. For the planting of the strawberry and other small fruits the soil should be more carefully prepared than for a crop of corn or potatoes and the weeds and grass thoroughly subdued. Those who are looking forward to the planting of small fruits or orchard trees next spring should begin at once to prepare the soil for such planting.

If your plan is to plant simply a few trees in the borders of your lawn or in your fruit garden this preparation will not be so necessary as though you were preparing for plants more largely.—C. A. Green.

Time to Pick Pears.

Reply to Mr. Geo. F. Roemer:—The best time to pick Kieffer pears. The season for picking any variety varies in different years. Certain seasons may be two weeks in advance of other seasons or two weeks later. The old rule is to lift the pear as it hangs on the tree. If by lifting the pear the stem severs from the branch easily this is an indication that the fruit is ready to be picked. But the best test is the size, condition and color of the fruit and the color of the seeds.

Kieffer is a late summer pear and a long keeper. It should not be picked before it is fully ripe as should all pears, but Kieffer may remain on the trees unpicked longer than most other varieties as it has but little tendency to rot at the core.

At Green's Fruit Farm we allow the Kieffer pear to remain on the trees until they attain their beautiful yellow color and as yet are very firm in flesh. If the pears on your Kieffer trees are very numerous, the trees bearing more pears than they should, I advise picking one half of the pears a few weeks earlier than usual. This will relieve the trees of their burden and will enable the fruit left on the trees to attain larger size and perfection of color. But be careful not to pick the Kieffer pear too early as there is not much danger of its rotting.—Editor.

Cost of Starting Orchards.

It will be of interest to the people who are thinking of establishing orchards in the near future to know the cost of starting and caring for young orchards. One of the purposes of the demonstration orchards established by the Massachusetts agricultural college is to collect data on the cost of the various operations connected with orcharding. Eight orchards have been planted thus far, and while the cost of planting varies in different places owing to the types of soil and labor conditions, the data available covers nearly every condition found in the State, excepting where land has to be cleared says American Cultivator. The cost of preparing five acres of land and planting the trees thereon varies from \$40 to \$59.75. This variation is easily explained. In the first instance the land has been in plowed crops the year previous, the men to do the planting were more accustomed to that kind of work, and the owner was more continuously in direct charge. Most of the orchards were established for less than \$52. The orchard on which \$59.75 was expended for preparing the land and planting was established on land that had been in sod for some time, and was sufficiently stony to make the digging of holes a difficult task. Then, too, the land was prepared and trees planted with hired help, at a cost of 50 cents per hour for man and team, and seventeen and one-half to twenty cents per hour for man. In all cases the cost of labor was figured at prevailing prices. As in all orchard operation the cost depends largely upon the speed at which men work, and where the owner is present, who is also a good manager of men, the cost can be greatly reduced. In one case, where representatives of the college were present, with a crew of five, four of whom were inexperienced, four acres of an orchard were staked out in perfect lines in all directions, and 130 trees planted in less than eight hours.

Basing the estimate upon the results obtained in the demonstration orchards, it is possible for any one to establish orchards with hired help in almost any part of the State at a cost not exceeding \$12 per acre for small areas and proportionately less as the area increases. Where extensive orchards are being planted it is possible to reduce the cost of preparation and planting to six cents per tree when planted twenty feet apart.

Another interesting bit of information that has been obtained from the demonstration orchards is the cost of the operations incident to the first year's growth, and the possible returns from associated crops planted. The data from three orchards show the cost of caring for trees and the associated crops to vary from \$75 to \$156 and the value of the associated crops was sufficient to so cover the expenses that the net cost of establishing and caring for the orchard one year, which includes preparation of the land, planting the trees, and a reasonable fertilizer bill, was under \$4 per acre. In the other orchard one acre of strawberries had been planted the year before and with the other associated crops yielded a net profit of \$25 per acre.

The Apple Crop.

The Cleveland Leader has this: "The great fruit crop of this country is still what it was a generation ago—apples. It is far more important that the crop in the Middle West and in such states as New York should be larger than usual, as it is this year, than that there should be a falling off, as is the case in the yield of the orchards of Oregon and Washington. The latter change is of comparatively little consequence to the country as a whole, whereas the former means about 5,000,000 barrels more apples than last year in the total yield of the United States. In 5,000,000 barrels there are about 3,500,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 apples, which means forty apples apiece for every man, woman and child in the country. The common, everyday apple which grows east of the Rocky mountains is so important that a gain of 5,000,000 barrels in the supply of that fruit means much for the country. It is the expansion of a real crop. There will be enough of the picture apples from the dry regions of the West to supply the frills for the show windows."

Throughout Monroe, Wayne, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Oswego, Cayuga, and some other counties bordering upon or lying near Lake Ontario the apple crop is of enormous importance. It is generally conceded that the best apples in the world are grown in Western New York. The western fruit does not approach it in quality, though it may even surpass it in appearance. It is a matter of congratulation not only to the local growers, but to the consumers, that the apple product of this great fruit belt promises to be good this year.

Apples a Free Gift.

J. L. Elsworth, secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture and president of the New England Fruit Show, says:

"It is only within the past few years that the apple crop of New England has been considered other than as a free gift from heaven, to be accepted as given, and to be regarded only as a side line to other and more important branches of farming. During the last few years a different view of the apple crop has come in. Business men have investigated its possibilities, farmers have been led to study the question of fruit growing, and the result of this study has been that every man who has gone into the question intelligently has reached the conclusion that in his apple trees he has the nearest to a gold mine possible.

"The greater part of the apples a few years ago were put upon the market in a condition to actually repel buyers. Unsorted, undersized, of poor color and shape worm eaten and bruised. When eastern fruit was put on the market in this condition it is little wonder that the apples of the Pacific Slope, well graded and handsomely packed, forced the eastern producers to take a very low price for their product. Since the Fruit Shows have been held the quality and quantity of eastern fruit has improved a third. Fruit is put upon the market in more attractive packages, orchards are more generally pruned, sprayed and fertilized, and this raises the quality as well as the quantity. The farmers and others who attend the shows have a splendid object lesson of what intelligent care will do in developing and improving the apple crop. The great banks of splendid fruit, the barrels and boxes shown for prizes, the plates of carefully selected specimens, all had their effect, but the lesson of the practical of spraying and fertilizing was forcibly illustrated by sample exhibits of sprayed and unsprayed fruit shown side by side. At one of the shows the prize winning barrel of Baldwins was purchased by a dealer for \$6. He sold to a consumer for \$10, and each year that consumer is back again after more apples of the same kind at the same price."

Jersey's Great Apple Crop.

Westfield, N. J.—While housewives in New York are paying ten cents a quart for poor apples, farmers and townfolk in this section—a mere eighteen miles away—are allowing their apples to rot on the ground or are feeding them to the hogs and cattle. Some growers bury the fruit, bushels at a time. Storekeepers say apples are almost unsalable, and are refusing to buy any more, as almost every family in town has been deluged with the fruit by neighbors.

The apple crop in Union County, and in fact all through the Jersey apple belt, is enormous this year. Last year scarcely any apples were grown in this section, but this year every apple tree, even those seemingly half dead and uncared for, is loaded with fruit. Limbs have hung so heavily that they have had to be propped up. One householder in this town who owns a few trees has had nearly ten barrels of windfalls from one tree alone, and there are still many bushels of apples on the tree, which is an unusually large one.—New York Times.

Black Knot in Cherry and Plum Trees.

The black knot on either cherry or plum trees can be removed only by cutting out with a knife. No spray will have any material effect, although there are indications that thorough and timely spraying with either bordeaux mixture of lime and sulphur will prevent the spread of the knots, as well as tend to heal the wounds where they have been cut out, says New York Tribune. If there are only a few knots it is practical to so remove them, but the cutting must extend below the affected part or the knot will grow again. If they are large and correspondingly deep, or the branch is well covered, there is only one thing to do, and that is to hew the tree down and cast it into the fire; for it there is no salvation, and it is a source of contamination to other trees. When the cutting out is practiced it is an excellent plan to cover the wounds with either of the two sprays named above. The wash can be applied with a brush. The knots are caused by a fungus spore, coming from another knot. These may be carried by the wind a long distance. There is very little use to try to raise sour cherries or European varieties of plums, so long as there are black knot trees about. Such trees are of no value as fruit bearers, and therefore there is no loss in their destruction. There is a state law which if followed up compels the owner of such trees to remove them, or it can be done, as any other public nuisance is, at the owner's expense by a public official.

Fruit Department.

F. B. Mumford, director of the Experiment Station, says: "No farmer should buy any fertilizer sold in Missouri unless the same is accompanied by a guarantee of its chemical composition and has attached to each package a label signed by the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and the dealer who offers fertilizer for sale should be required to show the analysis of the brand of fertilizer he recommends. Some brands of fertilizer sold in Missouri are actually worth more than the price asked by the dealers. Others are worth much less, and the latter are the ones that should be avoided."

Of course, all risk, as said before, is obviated by doing the mixing at home, but if you decide not to do this, then insist on getting what you are paying for.

FOOD AGAIN.

A Mighty Important Subject to Everyone.

A Boston lady talks entertainingly of food and the changes that can be made in health by some knowledge on that line. She says:

"An injury to my spine in early womanhood left me subject to severe sick headaches which would last three or four days at a time, and a violent course of drugging brought on constipation with all the ills that follow.

"My appetite was always light and uncertain and many kinds of food distressed me.

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts food two or three years ago, because I liked the taste of it, and I kept on because I soon found it was doing me good.

"I eat it regularly at breakfast, frequently at luncheon, and again before going to bed—and have no trouble in 'sleeping on it.' It has relieved my constipation, my headaches have practically ceased, and I am in better physical condition at the age of 63 than I was at 40.

"I give Grape-Nuts credit for restoring my health, if not saving my life, and you can make no claim for it too strong for me to endorse." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A FRUIT GARDEN FOR THE RURAL FAMILY.

Helpful Suggestions by Noted Authority on Fruit Growing. No Fruit Pays so well as that Consumed by the Family.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Geo. T. Powell.

In writing, a great deal of space is devoted to the commercial fruit grower. While this is desirable, and too much space cannot be given to this important interest, there are a thousand farmers that do not grow fruit for sale to one that does.

There are thousands of families on farms that are consumers rather than producers and far too large a number of them do not produce their supplies, hence meager

free from weeds and are easily worked in long rows with horse and cultivator, and a large quantity of a large variety of excellent things produced, that shall supply the table daily with an abundance of choice food "fit for the Gods."

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

A regular fruit garden should be provided which should have first in season asparagus, using palmetto as the variety. This luxury seldom found on the farmer's table, may be produced abundantly at a cost of four cents a bunch, that if bought, would cost twenty-five cents for a single dinner, and often thirty-five cents.

This should be followed by strawberries, 200 plants of Johnson's Early, 200 of William Belt, 200 of Sharpless and 300 Parker Earl Improved. This list of varieties will

a row three and one-half feet apart, and if in two short rows, five feet apart, between rows.

Red raspberries should follow, twenty plants of each in Schaffers, Cuthbert and Golden Queen planted the same as for black caps. Blackberries should be Eldorado and Minnewaska in varieties, ten of each, and set four feet by six and kept closely pruned.

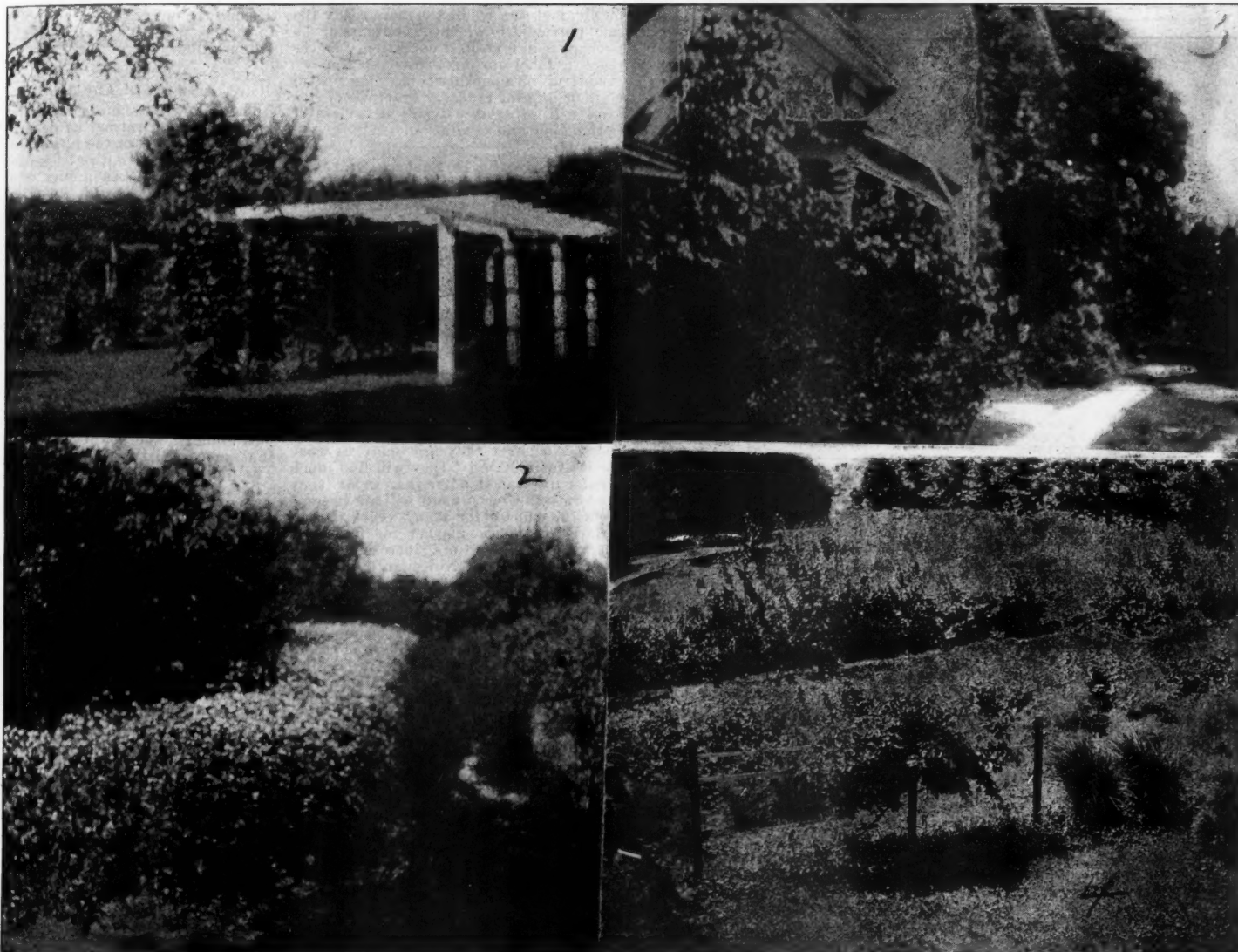
Every fruit garden should have currants, excellent varieties of which are Fays Prolific, Perfection and White Grape, ten plants of each, set the same as for raspberries.

Gooseberries, not generally grown, should be Pearl, Columbus and Industry, five bushes of each set the same as currants.

Every family should have most freely

general care, every member of the family may find pleasure and interest, and the meeting at the table will become a real delight in the hours there spent in the enjoyment of the luxury and the discussions that naturally will arise over their care and production.

Editor's Note: This is the second contribution recently received from Geo. T. Powell, well known as an organizer, and lecturer at farm institutes. He does not say anything in this communication about the desirability of the cherry, pear, plum, quince, and apple in the fruit garden, but may have this subject in view for another article. I do not consider any garden complete without a row of dwarf pears containing from twelve to fifty trees. I



The above photographs were taken to illustrate the four following articles. Photograph 1 shows a fruit garden in the rear of a Rochester home. This lot is only 50 feet front by 150 feet deep. A variety of hardy grapes is trained over an arbor where they bear bountiful crops. Pear, plum, apple, blackberries, currants, red raspberries bear abundantly on this lot. Photograph 2 is a view of the Dwarf Pear Hedge planted by C. A. Green at the rear of his house ten years ago. The trees were planted three feet apart in a row and have grown abundantly. The space between the pear trees and the asparagus is devoted to buckwheat for the chickens on the sides of a strawberry bed. To the right of the asparagus is a row of Syracuse Raspberry partially shown. Photograph 3 represents Worden grape vines growing over the side of the house around the piazza. Photograph 4 is a view of C. A. Green's garden showing in the foreground, Green Mountain Grape vines. Further in the middle ground is the Dwarf Pear Hedge row and further on a vegetable garden.

quantities are provided, and too often the family is largely deprived of the best living that should be fully supplied from the farm.

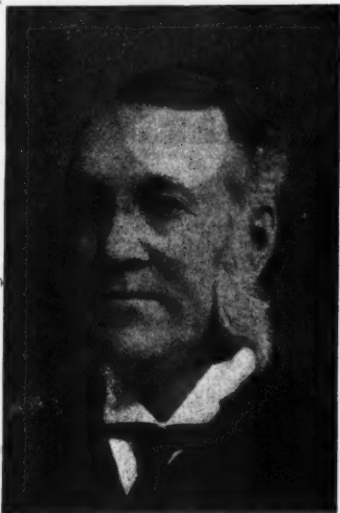
A HOME FRUIT GARDEN.

The farmer should abandon the old typical garden enclosed by a fence, too small to use a horse and cultivator, and in which the few varieties of vegetables that are planted each spring soon become overrun with weeds, and the family is regularly obliged to live on a very narrow diet of meat, potatoes and cabbage through most of the year.

There is nothing that contributes more to the real interest and pleasure of farm life than when the family may sit down to the table with an appetizing variety of the best things that may be produced from a well planned and cultivated garden. There is no part of the farm that may be made to return more of real pleasure and greater profit. Few realize the difficulty that the housewife has to meet in providing for the needs of a family in meals that have to be prepared three times a day, through three hundred and sixty five days in the year, and this brain-racking care without getting something that is good and different in variety from day to day may be avoided and saved by a little time and thought given by the men to a well cared for garden.

On most farms good land is generally available near the house and a garden need not necessarily be kept for nearly a century in one place. Fresh new soil is needed the same as for farm crops, hence a strip of sod may be given for potatoes, one for corn, followed the next year by smaller vegetables, and thus rotate on new clean soil. The crops may be kept

give a long season of this luxury and abundance three times a day and a good supply to be put in cans for future use. A family of five persons may have these in the garden and use readily, daily, from



George T. Powell.

eight to ten quarts, that will cost no more than three and one-half cents a quart to produce, but to buy such quality, would cost \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Black raspberries should follow in three varieties, Black Diamond, Ohio and Kansas, fifteen bushes of each, planted in

the luxury of grapes. They are seldom provided for want of knowledge of the pruning and culture required. They are not at all difficult to grow. After planting for two years the vines should be cut down to two buds, then the third year one bud may be allowed to grow five feet and the other three and one-half feet high. These may be trained upon two wires, thereafter cutting the laterals back to one bud. This is a simple system of pruning and under this plan an abundance of sweet grapes may be grown for forty years without renewal. Very choice varieties are Green Mountain, Moore's Diamond, Niagara, (all white in color) Delaware, Agawam, Brighton, Wyoming Red (all red) Worden, (the best black grape ever produced) and Concord.

It is surprising the quantity of grapes a family will consume daily if they can have them freely. At least two eight pound baskets will melt away every day. A half ton for a family of five or six is not too much to provide for, as they can be packed and held in a cold place and enjoyed for a month after the hard frosts have come. These should be planted nine feet apart in rows, the rows ten feet apart, and with horse and cultivator very little time will be required to keep the soil clean.

All of these fruits may be had in the garden abundantly and of the finest quality, by a little planning to simplify and economize time and labor in their care and culture. In the growing of these home fruits there is no expense whatever for packages, freight or commissions and the family has the luxury of them at the very least possible cost.

In the pruning, picking, and in their

have a row set in my garden, the trees being only three feet apart one way. This row of dwarf pears have been in bearing for many years. I call it a dwarf pear hedge. I conceived the idea from dwarf trees growing in the nursery in rows only eight inches apart. I have found dwarf pears as close together as this bearing large and beautiful fruit. The hardy red cherry can be trained to occupy almost as little room as dwarf pears, and they fit nicely into the home garden. Where there is more room I would plant the plum, peach and apple. Mr. Powell has not overestimated the value of the home fruit garden which if well cared for will provide entertainment, pleasure, profit and help to the family whether it be on the farm, in the village or in the city lot. I know of a widow, who was lately left with a large number of children to support, who grows a surprising amount of fruit growing on her lot forty feet by one hundred and fifty feet in size, on which her house is also located. She has on this lot nearly all the fruit Mr. Powell and I have mentioned. When I saw her fruit garden last it was bearingly abundantly.

Cotton, lemons, apples, oranges and rice were the only crops which on August 1st showed a growing condition above the average of recent years. All other crops fell below the average condition. Severe drought over a wide-spread section of the country was the cause of the shortage.

"Yes, my mind is made up. To-night I shall ask her to be my wife. B-b-by Jove, I h-hope she's out."—"Woman's Home Companion."

PICKING AND PACKING APPLES.

The Barrel Method.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Prof. S. B. Shaw, Ass't Horticulturist, North Carolina Department Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

The state of maturity at which apples can best be picked depends upon the varieties and the purposes for which they are intended. Summer varieties, for home use or for the local market, need not be gathered until fully ripe. Fall and winter fruit, intended for the same use, may be allowed to fully ripen, but should be picked before the mellowing process begins. Summer, fall and winter varieties, for long-distance shipment or for storage, should be gathered as soon as fully grown and colored. The best time for harvesting each variety can only be determined by experience. Successful growers study

bruises or other blemishes. Fruit of this grade, when carefully packed, often sells for a good price. "Culls" are those specimens that fail to answer all the requirements of either of the other two grades. Unless there is an unusually strong demand on the market, fruit of this kind had best be kept at home. "Culls" or inferior apples, when mixed with good specimens, damage and almost always ruin the sale of the fruit.

Next to grading, the packing of apples is the most important operation connected with their production and sale. The package most universally used for Eastern grown fruit, and the one that will answer the requirements of any market is the standard apple barrel. This package contains approximately twelve pecks, and when used as a means of placing well-graded and carefully packed apples on the market, the grower is insured of both

chases them and upon examining the contents finds he has received full value for his money. He immediately looks to see where the fruit came from and by whom packed. The next time he has to purchase apples, whether the same season or the next, he looks for this brand. Thus the label has accomplished two purposes; it has been a guarantee and has served as a means of advertising. There are two styles of labels used in marking apple barrels, the ordinary stencil or stamp, and the one printed on paper to be pasted on the head of the barrel. The former usually has the name of the variety contained, where and by whom grown. The latter, in addition to this, may be made up in colors and have a picture of the kind of fruit for which it is to be used. Either style in good, but with conditions as they exist today, the neater and more attractive the label, the quicker it catches the eye of the public, and as a result the more ready the sale, particularly when the contents of the package is in first-class condition. Never place a label for first-class or "fancy" grade fruit on a package containing second class or inferior grades. Practices of this kind will invariably result in a loss of both money and reputation.

Fruit Growing In Eastern States.

It is an evident fact that the production of eastern apples of good quality is far below what it might be, says American Cultivator. That apples of fine quality may be grown profitably in large quantities is authoritatively stated by eastern horticulturists and this fact has been ably demonstrated by many individuals. What can be done in New England with its cold winters and short summers can most assuredly be done in any State east of the Mississippi River.

The rank and file of the farmers of the country have not yet realized the fact that the apple crop is just as much deserving their attention as corn or wheat or potatoes. Whenever they are ready to work for it systematically, they will find much greater profit in this line than in any they are now following. Fruit will not become plentiful enough for many years to materially lower the market for first-class goods. Consumers are increasing, and there would still be a wide margin of profit were prices much lower than at present.

New England is striving through her boards of agriculture and her horticultural societies to encourage fruit growing. She has demonstration orchards here and there where at stated times meetings are held to show the operations of power spraying, pruning, tree surgery, picking, packing, and storing and marketing. One day's lessons demonstrated in this way are of more practical value than weeks of study without concrete illustration. The fruit exhibitions are also of much benefit. At the last New Hampshire meeting the exhibits numbered fifteen hundred, and throughout the three days' meeting the ablest talent obtainable addressed the assembled people on the numerous subjects pertaining to apple growing.

man harvested twenty barrels of apples from two ten-year-old McIntosh Red trees, for which he received \$4 a barrel; \$40 for the product of one tree for one year. If his whole farm was set to apple trees at the rate of fifty to the acre, what would his income be? What would his farm be worth? Reduce his income to fifty per cent. of this year's yield per tree and it would still be profitable. It takes some capital and time to start in the business, but the yearly outlay after once started is not so much in time or labor as it is to care for a dairy or a corn crop. The net income is far greater.

Returns are received sooner from a renovated orchard, and it would prove a profitable investment when purchasing land for orchards to purchase that having an old orchard on it, even though it be in seemingly bad condition.

It is possible now to heal diseased trees and to top work into more desirable varieties and the old orchard would be yielding an income while a new one might be set and growing.

Virtue of The Apple.

The following taken from the New York Tribune, is interesting, as describing the medicinal virtues of the apple: "Do you know what you're eating?" said the doctor to the girl. "An apple, of course." "You are eating," said the doctor, "albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fiber, water and phosphorus." "I hope those things are good. They sound alarming." "Nothing could be better. You ate, I observed, rather too much meat at dinner. The malic acid of apples neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat, and thereby helps to keep you young. Apples are good for your complexion. The acids drive out the noxious matter which cause skin eruptions. They are good for your brain, which those same noxious matters, if retained, render sluggish. Moreover, the acids of the apples diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion. The phosphorus, of which apples contain a larger percentage than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal column. Oh, the ancients were not wrong when they esteemed the apple the food of the gods—the magic renewer of youth to which the gods restored when they felt themselves growing old and feeble. I think I'll have an apple," concluded the doctor.

Where Fruit is a Luxury.

Fancy fruit is a luxury indeed at this season in Paris, according to reports of the prices paid by consumers at the choice fruit stores. Buyers seem willing to pay any price for what they want. Fancy cantaloupes sell as high as \$5 each. Fancy large apples are reported selling at thirty cents each. Hothouse peaches and nectarines \$1.60 each. These prices seem largely due to the extortion of the retailers, wholesale prices being not necessarily higher than in other countries, for fancy fruit.



Handling the apple crop on the Fred Shepherd fruit farm near Medina, N. Y. The apple crop in Western New York is large except Baldwins. Although some orchards have large crops of that variety.

Vermont held her meeting in harvest time and fully one-half the time was spent in demonstration work in some of the best orchards of the State. These things work two ways. They show the farmer how to produce good fruit and they educate the public to the superior quality of home grown fruit.

Of the profit in the business the following speaks forcibly.

A man purchased a run-down farm for a small price, having on it several hundred neglected apple trees that had never grown a good crop although they were about forty years old. With the aid of an experienced assistant he pruned, renovated, sprayed and fertilized those seemingly worthless trees, and this year he sold one thousand barrels of apples at \$4 a barrel, receiving for this single crop more money than the whole farm cost him.

A Vermont farmer has refused \$50,000 for his orchard of five hundred trees. Think of it; \$100 a tree. A Massachusetts

Fruit For Farmers.

The organized fruit growers of the Northwest are planning to market their apples and other fruits through a central selling agency. The organization is to handle the products of the local associations in the Yakima Valley, Spokane, and Idaho districts. The fruit crops in Washington and Idaho are handled largely by co-operative associations which will continue to grade and pack the fruit grown by the members, but the business of selling will be turned over to the central agency.

The barrel is a good apple package, providing it is rightly packed—the same variety, size, and quality of fruit all the way through—and honestly labeled. The box will never crowd out the well-packed barrel in our Eastern apple district.

Farmers who would be successful apple-growers must learn what a good marketable apple is, and then grow it.



Fig. 2-A. Barrel of apples as it reached market.

Fig. 2-B. Head removed showing corrugated apple-barrel cap.

Fig. 2-C. Properly packed.

their own local conditions and observe the experience of others having similar environments.

In gathering apples either for market, storage or home purposes, it is necessary to remove the fruit from the tree with a great amount of care. This work should always be done by hand and not in the careless, wholesale way of shaking, beating or knocking the specimens off with clubs or poles, as is the common practice in certain localities. This latter method invariably results in bruising and snagging the fruit, thereby damaging its keeping qualities and destroying its general attractiveness. Growers need not expect profitable prices for their apples if treated in this manner. Each specimen should be firmly grasped in the hand and, with a slight twist, the stem separated from the twig or branch. The stems should remain in the fruit. Their removal leaves an opening in the flesh of the fruit, in which decay is apt to develop. As each apple is removed, it is placed in either a basket or sack, arranged to suit the convenience of the picker. These receptacles usually hold about half a bushel. The handle basket as shown in Fig. 1, is used in a great many localities for harvesting fruit. The inside is frequently padded to lessen the liability of bruising. A piece of iron rod bent in the shape of the letter S makes a good hook with which to suspend the basket from either a limb or the rung of a ladder while picking. A convenient way to use a sack is to put a small stone or piece of corncob in one corner of the bottom and tie a rope or strap around this; then, in the same way, tie one side of the mouth of the sack with the other end of the rope or strap thus making the sack into a loop, that can be thrown around the neck and suspended from the shoulder of the picker. The mouth of the sack is brought to the front and held open by means of a stout, bent wire placed under the hem. The fruit is picked either from the ground or from stepladders, or other light ladders that can be carefully laid against the limbs or branches of the trees. Ladders should not be thrown on or against the limbs, as this damages both the fruit and the tree. With low-headed trees, a large percentage of the fruit can be harvested from the ground, thus saving not only time but labor.

Apples can be graded and packed at the same time. This may be done either in the orchard or the packing shed, or the storage house as best suits the convenience of the grower. The main point to be observed is to handle the fruit carefully. Apples are usually divided or sorted into three grades, No. 1, No. 2, and "culls." No. 1 grade fruit must be uniform in size, color and degree of ripeness, entirely free from insect injuries, the marks of disease, bruises, or any other defacements or blemishes. When fruit answering these requirements is well packed in suitable packages and placed on sale it never has to go begging for a purchaser. No. 2, or second grade fruit should also have a certain degree of uniformity regarding size, color and ripeness, and should not be noticeably marked by insect or fungous injury, nor by

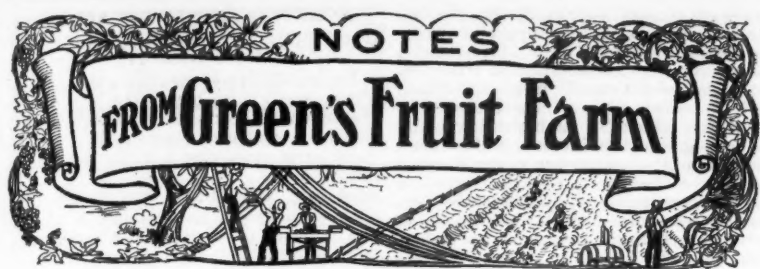
a profit and a reputation for his fruit.

Before beginning to pack, see that the barrel is resting on a solid base. If packing in the orchard, provide planks or boards on which to place the barrels while being filled. This keeps the head of the barrel clean and enables the packer to "rack" it to better advantage. "Racking" is the shaking of the barrel from time to time during the packing in order to settle the apples, thus making them fit closer and firmer together. The head or end that is usually opened upon reaching market is placed as the bottom end in filling. Before starting to pack, put in a corrugated apple-barrel cap or cushion, as shown in B, Fig. 2. When this is done the barrel is ready to be "faced." This consists of placing by hand, from two to three rows of fruit stem end down. After "facing," the apples are carefully poured in and the barrel frequently shaken until it is almost full. The last two or three rows may be placed by hand, stem end up, this "facing" both ends of the package. The last layer of fruit should extend about one inch above the chine of the barrel and be covered with either a corrugated apple barrel cushion or three or four corrugated caps as used in the other end. The head is then put on and forced into place with an apple-barrel press as shown in Fig. 3. There are several types of these presses differing slightly from the one illustrated but all answering the same purpose. After nailing the head in place and seeing that all hoops are securely fastened in their proper positions, label the barrel and it is ready for market. Fig. 2, shows a barrel of apples packed in this way; as it reached market, was opened, and sold for \$6. In packing apples see that each package is well filled with the same grade throughout, including top, middle and bottom. Put up a strictly first-class honest pack, or keep the fruit at home. "Honesty is the best policy," and the only one that pays in the fruit business.

The practice of labeling or branding fruit packages is a point worthy of some consideration. A great many growers fail to grasp the importance of this feature, particularly with reference to the sale of their fruit each successive year. They seem to hesitate about the small additional expense incurred by this operation, and do not consider that the money spent in this way will result in a quicker and more profitable sale of their apples during coming seasons. It has been only within recent years that growers have made any attempt at marking their products before placing them on the market. In practically every other branch of industry, producers have marked their goods with some label, brand or trade-mark, to distinguish them from the productions of others. The sale of these products is greatly influenced by this distinction.

The man who puts up an honest pack of first-class fruit in uniform, well-constructed packages need never fear that the money spent for attractive labels will be wasted. For instance, a grower, after carefully grading and packing his fruit, puts his label on each package; they go to market, are exposed for sale, a buyer pur-

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The Starr Apple. — A good summer variety not extensively known. It is rich quality and is annual bearer. Fruit large, color green to yellow. A great favorite with us. A big crop picked August 7th.

The Gans Pear. — This variety on account of its color cannot be recommended for a market variety, but it is a good home pear, juicy and of good size. The fruit was ready for picking August 5th. Color, greenish yellow.

The Wilder Early Pear attracts attention wherever seen in fruiting—before the writer now is a limb thirty-two inches in length, showing forty-five beautiful specimens of the fruit. The fruit was in good condition for picking on July 22d.

The Anchusa Italica (Dropmore Variety) has delighted us again this summer. This variety is of recent introduction and on account of its remarkable profusion of flowers and its beautiful blue color is sure to become a great favorite with all flower lovers. The Heavenly Blue flower it has been named by some. It is a hardy perennial.

Those Evergreen Trees — Norway Spruce. Some are planted near the house as specimens, others are in rows. Some serve as windbreakers both in summer and winter, and all afford nesting places for our good friend—the robin. As nesting places if for nothing more, we feel like saying a good word for the Norway Spruce. We plant cherry trees too in excess of our needs, so that the birds can have all they need.

Thousand of Dollars have been spent by the department of agriculture in the efforts to exterminate insect pests. The lady bug was introduced because of its great liking for the aphid and yet we hear of one man who finding some of the spotted beauties on his favorite apple tree, made it a daily business to kill all he found. Not knowing that they were preying upon the aphid that were sucking the life from his tree. It behooves us to study insect life as it does bird life for fear we may destroy those most useful to mankind.

Plums in Poultry Yards.

Yesterday I visited the poultry yards at Green's Fruit Farm. My attention was attracted to the plum trees of full bearing age which have been planted in the runways of the poultry yards some seven or eight years ago. These plum trees, principally of the Bradshaw variety, were heavily laden with fruit, the foliage was remarkably healthy and the growth of the trees vigorous. When I visited these poultry yards last year and previous years I have found the trees laden with beautiful fruit especially of plums. Yesterday I asked the foreman if other trees growing out side of the poultry yard were equally productive. His reply was "No, the plum trees growing outside of the poultry yards are not equally so productive as these in the inclosures," where the poultry have access, where the birds pick up every insect, where the ground is very fertile and where the soil is scarcely burdened with even a single weed, since the poultry keep the grass and weeds subdued in order to get green food. I therefore recommend my readers to plant in poultry yards, plum trees. There are other fruits like the pear, apple, quince and grape which will thrive well in the poultry yard, but I am inclined to the opinion that poultry yards are especially adapted to plum growing. At my city place I have planted peaches and quince trees. The quinces have borne well, but I think they have a little too much wood growth. The peach trees bore well, but I have thought there was a little more inclination to rot where the peach trees were planted in the poultry yards.

Winter Mulch for Strawberries.

There are strawberry growers who continue to recommend the sowing of oats late in August in the strawberry plantation, the oat straw to be used as a mulch left without being cut. I never practice this method of mulching though it is attractive at first sight. I should expect to find a weedy strawberry patch the next summer where oats were sown, and the oats growing among the strawberry plants would be as bad as weeds in taking up

moisture, and retarding growth of strawberry plants, and of the fruit buds which are formed in the fall. The ideal mulch for strawberries has been discovered, but it is difficult to get enough of it. Straw of wheat, oats or barley is not a good mulch because it always contains seeds of weeds. Bean straw or corn stalks are an ideal mulch because they contain no weed seeds. Where the mulch is liable to blow away it may be held down over the strawberry plants by sticks, stones or rails or by throwing on a little soil here and there.

Early Rivers Peach.

This is a valuable early peach ripening at Rochester, N. Y. the first week in August; it is a white peach, very juicy. I call it a free stone, though it does cling a trifle as do most free stone peaches. It is an abundant bearer, and is about the earliest peach of good quality that we have at Green's Fruit Farm. It is tender in flesh, with thin tender skin which is against the early peach as a market variety for it will not bear long shipment and it takes some time before it is matured. Probably the best shipping peach is Elberta which is firm of flesh and skin, is not easily bruised in shipment. Early Rivers while not inclined to rot like Alexander or Hale's Early is not so long a keeper as Elberta.

A Cherry Orchard.

A member of the Gem State Rural staff spent a half hour in the cherry orchard of Harry Yost near Meridian.

Mr. Yost's bearing orchard consists of 320 trees planted four years ago. The varieties are Early Richmond and English Morello. Both bore well this year but the Morellos were enormously prolific, the fruit literally hanging on the limbs in rope-like clusters. Many of the trees, although small, produced twenty-five gallons each and upward and the cherries were very large.

They sold readily at twenty-five cents a gallon, or \$1.20 a crate. He had already picked 2,080 gallons at the time the orchard was seen and many of the trees were still unharvested. It was indeed a remarkable sight to see the small trees with limbs and branches actually crimson with their loads of big cherries.

Mr. Yost was paying four cents a gallon for picking, and yet some of the pickers made as much as \$3.00 a day.

His two-year old cherry orchard consists of English Morellos, May Dukes, Late Richmond, Dye House, Bing and some others. His young orchard contains about 600 trees and has had clean culture and careful attention all around.

Electric Wires Harm Trees.

When a wire carrying a high alternating current comes in contact with a limb the current at once commences to run to ground through the moisture in the tree, and if it is not checked great heat is generated, and the wood for some distance above and below the wire is charred and in a short time burned through. When there is a leakage and grounding through street trees there is danger of people receiving severe shocks, as by putting their hands on the trees, the current may run to ground through the body, says Gardeners' Chronicle (Eng.) It is during wet weather that there is danger of this grounding, as the best insulators are powerless to check entirely the escape during certain atmospheric conditions. What is the remedy? The obvious one is the prevention of wires touching the trees. Where there are high tension wires near a tree there should not be any other wires attached to the latter, as there is always a danger of the live wire touching the tree wire, and so causing the current to escape. The custom of guying electric wires to street and other trees is becoming more prevalent among municipal engineers.

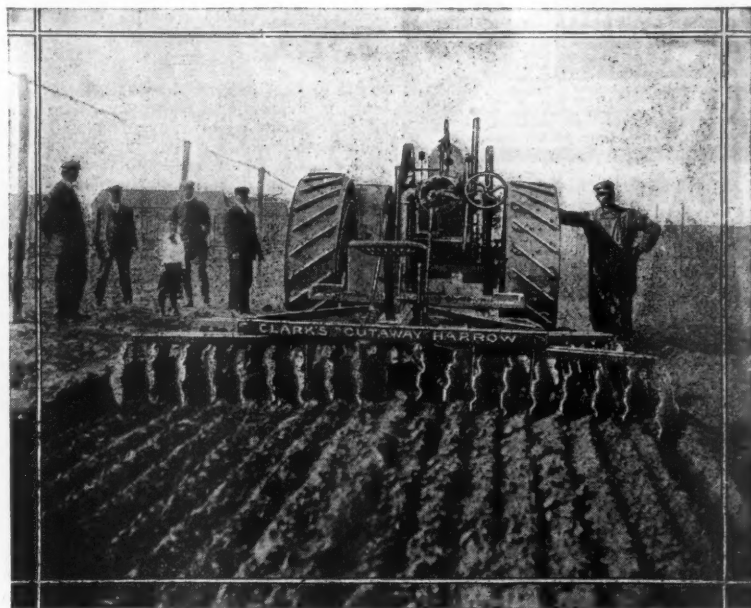
Cider Promoting Longevity.

In an article on the cider industry appearing recently in an English horticultural journal, the following notes appeared at the end: "James Badain (a cider drinker), 105 years and upwards, was so vigorous the week before he died that he plowed most of the day in summer heat, without covering his head.—Herefordshire Pomona. It is a well-known fact that cider drinkers are long-lived.—George Bunyard, Maidstone. (I advise you to be shy of hard cider.—C. A. Green.)"

Saves \$25.00 a Day.

In the vicinity of Tariffville, Conn., are fields aggregating about 700 acres, upon which are grown large quantities of Sumatra tobacco, most of which is cultivated under cloth. Posts several feet above the ground, are planted at regular distances; wires are stretched tightly, then the muslin strips are stretched above the wires and tied, thus making a roof.

In hot weather, horses and men easily fatigue under this canvas, therefore, some method of easier and cheaper cultivation was needed. Finally it was decided to try a 20-horse power gasoline engine and a double-action "Cutaway" Harrow. This combination proved a great success. The outfit takes the place of six 8-foot harrows, six men and twenty-four horses. A saving of \$25 to \$30 a day, and no horses to feed during the winter months.



This outfit can be run day and night, with change of crews. The engine is easy to guide; simply set the lever, adjust the clevis, and the harrow requires no more attention. It is not necessary for the man to ride on the harrow. Engine and harrow turn in circle of 64 feet. The harrow works as deep as necessary, taking the place of plows, and pulverizes the earth thoroughly.

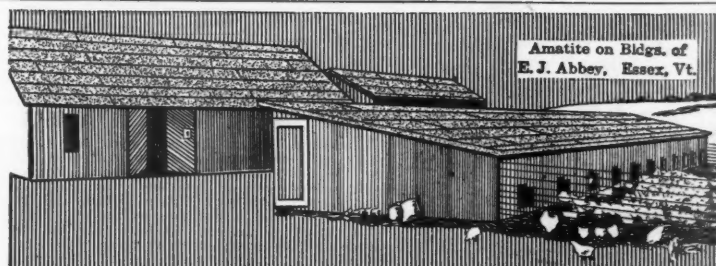
The harrow was made by the Cutaway Harrow Co., 865 Main St., Higganum, Conn., who will give full information on application. Ask for free booklet, "Intensive Cultivation."

Plant the Best Trees and Save Half of Your Money



If you buy of tree agents, more than half of your money goes to the agent for his wages and expenses. This you save by buying direct from us, the growers, at wholesale prices. Our trees are grown from bearing orchards, guaranteed true to name, the best trees that money can buy, fresh dug, no scale and personal attention given each order.

Everybody send for free illustrated catalogue. Established 26 years. Capital \$50,000.00. MALONEY BROS. & WELLS CO., Box 18, Dansville, N. Y.



Amatite ROOFING

Needs No Painting.

AMATITE roofing is weaned. It doesn't need to be watched over and fussed with and cared for.

It takes care of itself from the start. As soon as it is laid on your roof, you can go away and forget about it.

You don't have to paint Amatite every two years as you do the "rubber" kinds. Amatite has a mineral surface which needs no painting.

The mineral surface is better and more durable than many coats of paint.

Back of the mineral surface is a layer of pitch, the greatest waterproofing compound known. Back of the pitch is a layer of felt (a whole ready roofing in itself), and behind this is another layer of pitch

and another layer of felt. The result is a strong, durable roof which can take care of itself in any climate without painting.

We will be glad to send you free a sample of Amatite Roofing so that you can see for yourself just what it looks like. Address our nearest office.

Everjet Elastic Paint

Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable for prolonging the life of ready roofings, fences, iron work, etc.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

It will keep flies away from the cows. It will keep lice and nits away from the poultry, make everything sanitary and increase their output.

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New York Chicago Philadelphia
Boston St. Louis Cleveland
Pittsburg Cincinnati Kansas City
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SPRAY We Make Sprayers For Everybody

Bucket, Barrel, 4-Row Potato Sprayers, Power Orchard Rigs, etc.

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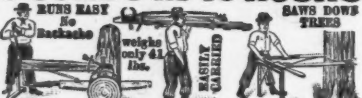
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Send 10 packs Prof Smith's Hair Tonic and Dandruff Remedy at 10c each. WE TRUST YOU. When sold return the \$1 and we'll send 2 beautiful rings or choice from premium list. Reliable firm, estab. 15 years. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO., Box 70, Woodboro, Md.

FARM PROGRESS ORCHARD NOTES.

Notes of The Orchard.

Ashes spread under pear trees are good as a tonic. Most soils lack what ashes give.

Don't sell all the good apples. Keep some of the best for home use. Nothing is too good for us farmers.

In picking and packing any fruit for shipment or sale, it pays to use good new packages and grade the fruit carefully.

Pick up the culls and feed them to the hogs. Many of the next season's pests may come from fruit left on the ground.

Pruning during the dormant season encourages vegetable growth. Weak trees may be invigorated by proper pruning when dormant.

While the orchard is coming into bearing try vegetable growing as a side line. This makes one of the surest and best sources of income.

An orchard that is poorly planted and carelessly managed the first year is often an irregular, unprofitable orchard for its entire existence.

Scrape off loose, peeling bark from the trunks of trees before spraying them, because this serves as an excellent breeding place for insects.

Three years of spraying, pruning and cultivation will bring an orchard that you are ashamed of into a condition that you will be proud of.

Unless rotten apples are promptly removed from the orchard, fruit pests will have an ideal place in which to hibernate during the winter months.

To secure a maximum crop of fruit of the best quality it is necessary for each tree in the orchard to have a maximum amount of vigorous fruit-bearing surface.

If you intend to plant a new orchard buy the trees which are best adapted to your climate and soil. Consult with the orchardist in your State experiment station.

A customer who observes that the fruit is carefully assorted and put up in clean packages will naturally want to know the name of the grower, and that is where the stencil and rubber stamp come in.

The Strawberry.—In Western Oregon, as elsewhere, the strawberry is the leader among small fruits. Few other sections can be found where the strawberry yields such large crops of fruit of the best quality

as are grown here, says Pacific Homestead. By reason of the ample supply of choice berries at a moderate price throughout a long season the consumption of strawberries per person is usually large in Portland and the other cities of the state. The quantities taken by canneries is steadily increasing, and this increase will be more rapid when the completion of the Panama canal gives freight rates sufficiently low to encourage the shipping of canned strawberries to eastern markets. By reason of favorable climatic conditions, strawberries are grown at lower cost in Western Oregon than in any portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The United States census of 1900 showed that Oregon then raised more strawberries than Iowa and fifty per cent. more than Minnesota, although Iowa then had more than five times as many inhabitants as Oregon, and Minnesota about four times as many.

Cost of Growing Apples in Western New York.

A very good piece of work being carried on by the Division of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture is that of ascertaining by actual record the cost of production of the various orchard and farm products.

Mr. M. C. Burritt has made a careful record of the items constituting the cost of managing an orchard of six acres containing 234 trees. He finds that the spray material has cost him \$2.28 per acre per year; the barrels have cost him \$21.76; labor has amounted to \$37.91; equipment has cost \$4.58; and the interest on the land investment amounts to \$5.67. The total cost per acre is \$73.38.

Taking these figures as a basis, Mr. Burritt believes that he could deliver a barrel of apples at his station at from \$1.00 to \$1.25 under average crop conditions, and in doing this he would receive about five per cent. on the capital invested besides fair wages for his labor. In addition to the apples which could be marketed in barrels, he would have culls and windfalls representing clear profit. These have amounted to 29 cents per barrel during the last nine years. He believes, finally, that he could grow and sell a barrel of apples for 90 cents and pay all expenses connected with its production. Of course a five per cent. rate of interest would not take care of the speculative risk which is inevitably associated with crop production, and therefore the profit should be very much larger than this figure.

Fruits.

It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be better if people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast and more fruit. In the morning there is an acid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling, sub-acid fruits, such as peaches, apples and pears. Most of us have been taught that eating fruit before breakfast is highly injurious. How the idea originated I do not know, but it is contrary to both reason and facts.

The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many kinds of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing and laxative, far superior, in many cases, to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases.

Oranges are very acceptable in most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to, but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp.

The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates, and all that class. Lemonade is the very drink in fevers, and when thickened with sugar is better than syrup of squills and other nauseous drugs in many cases of cough.

Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass or liver regulators. The juice alone should be used, rejecting the skin.

The small seeded fruits such as blackberries, figs, raspberries, currants and strawberries may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative.

Would Create Farm Produce Market Bureau.

The establishment of a bureau of markets in the Department of Agriculture is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Wickliffe, of Louisiana. The purpose of the bureau would be to investigate the marketing of farm products, recommending the fairest and most direct methods by which such products might reach the consumer from the producer and keeping the public informed through reports of the best methods and the best markets.

"The sword and the word! Do you study them both, master parson?"—Shakespeare.

A LIVING FROM TWO ACRES. Many Believe it Possible, and a Few Have Done It.

The possibility of securing a living from a very small farm has lately been under discussion in the Boston newspapers. Actual instances have been cited of two or three acres supplying a living for a good sized family.

HOW MR. TWITCHELL WOULD MANAGE.

According to G. N. Twitchell of Maine, the following plan will make the most of a two acre farm. One-third of an acre, should have six apple trees with plum, peach and pear trees between. The trees would be on the outside line and a space would be filled in with rhubarb, asparagus, strawberries, gooseberries and currants for the family and there would still be room enough on the one-third acre for vegetables needed by a family of four in summer and to can for winter. More than half the food supply, he thinks, would come from this land for six months and a quarter part of the supply for the rest of the year, leaving the rest of the two acres to raise hay for a cow, potatoes for winter use and a good share of the corn for the hens and some fodder for the cow. Used for the cash crops, he figures that the two acres would yield from two to five hundred dollars set to apples with plums or peaches between or other specialties, such as berries, celery, onions, asparagus should give gross returns of three to six hundred dollars per acre. Used as a poultry farm good business management, he thinks, would secure one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars yield after paying for food and poultry supplies.

A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR PLAN

is suggested by H. N. Legate of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. He advises a small flock of hens and a cow. Half an acre could be used for vegetables for summer and winter use, the rest of the land would be devoted to a selection of apples, pears, peaches and plums, with a corner for raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and strawberries. The two acres, he thinks, would contribute about one-half toward the support of a family of six, by this plan.

Freeman Tilden's Idea.—Two acres near a city or convenient market, as planned by Freeman Tilden, would go very far toward supporting a family of six persons. Citing from a natural case, the owner keeps poultry for eggs and the manure. The strawberry crop is one of his specialties. He raises vegetables and sells at retail. He keeps a few cows, buying hay for them, and altogether makes the farm nearly support his family.

Nitrogen in Rain.

During a three-year observation in Canada it was found that the amounts of nitrogen brought down to the soil in rain and snow were 4,323 pounds, 8,364 and 6,800 pounds per acre, respectively. Approximately 85 per cent. of the total nitrogen was furnished by the rain and fifteen per cent. by the snow.

A HIT.

What She Gained by Trying Again.

A failure at first makes us esteem final success.

A family in Minnesota that now enjoys Postum would never have known how good it is if the mother had been discouraged by the failure of her first attempt to prepare it. Her son tells the story:

"We had never used Postum till last spring when father brought home a package one evening just to try it. We had heard from our neighbors, and in fact every one who used it, how well they liked it."

"Well, the next morning Mother brewed it about five minutes, just as she had been in the habit of doing with coffee without paying special attention to the directions printed on the package. It looked weak and didn't have a very promising color, but nevertheless father raised his cup with an air of expectancy. It certainly did give him a great surprise, but I'm afraid it wasn't a very pleasant one, for he put down his cup with a look of disgust."

"Mother wasn't discouraged though, and next morning gave it another trial, letting it stand on the stove till boiling began and then letting it boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and this time we were all so pleased with it that we have used it ever since."

"Father was a confirmed dyspeptic and a cup of coffee was to him like poison. So he never drinks it any more, but drinks Postum regularly. He isn't troubled with dyspepsia now and is actually growing fat, and I'm sure Postum is the cause of it. All the children are allowed to drink it and they are perfect pictures of health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE MAN WHO KNOWS

Charles A. Green, the man who, over thirty years ago, discovered that fruit growing was the best and most profitable way to occupy land, has written an intensely interesting and highly instructive book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay." It is worth many dollars to any fruit grower or farmer. It is a story of Mr. Green's actual work and its results. YOU may follow its methods and teachings and make your farm much more profitable.

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There is big profit and pleasure in fruit growing. Even a few trees are profitable. Apples are worth twice as much as Oranges! For years we have advised our readers to plant orchards, and many are now getting their reward in big profits. Every home-owner should plant a few fruit trees.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER tells you how and where to plant, how to prune and spray, and how to make your fruit trees most productive. Mr. Green has piloted many orchardists to success. YOU need this publication NOW. Send 35 cents now and get GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for twelve months and Green's booklet, "Thirty Years with Fruits and Flowers." Or send us \$1.00 to-day and we will send you GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER every month for four years (48 numbers) and Mr. Green's famous book, "How I Made the Farm Pay." A book that will hold your interest from cover to cover. Think of it! This valuable book and 48 numbers of the greatest fruit journal in the world for only \$1.00, all charges prepaid, if you send at once.

Send your order to-day, as the price will be advanced. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Rochester, N. Y.
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Aunt Hanna's Replies

The Value of Silence.

A young girl says that in receiving company she has often been embarrassed to know what subject to introduce so as to keep up the conversation and asks for advice.

Aunt Hannah's reply: To be a good conversationalist, to be witty, tactful and apt in conversation is a rare gift. The individual who is a good talker often appreciates a few minutes of silence. Pauses in an address or in sermon often expresses much and adds to the interest of the audience.

Learn to be in repose, in silence, with your friends. Do not deem it necessary that some one's tongue should be continually wagging while your visitors are present, or when you are riding with a gentleman or lady friend. If you are approaching a beautiful natural landscape, a mountain, river or lake, conversation is often annoying and disturbing, the same as it is when we first look upon a great work of art. We desire silence on such occasions, and would prefer to be alone.

As regards topics for conversation, generally local events are of great interest to your local friends, but you need not confine your remarks entirely to such items. If you have been reading a book mention the fact and get the views of your friend on the author and his work. Or perhaps you have a flower or fruit garden in which you are greatly interested and in which you can interest your friends by talking about it, or there may be certain drives which you consider very attractive. Talk about these drives to your friends, also about the beauties of nature generally. Your conversation should be so far as possible suited to the occasion and to the individuals with whom you are visiting. If your friend is an aged person you will find him interested in events of the past. If your guest is a young person he will be more interested in events of the present or future. If a farmer or fruit grower he cannot help being interested in crops which he is growing, but do not confine your conversation entirely to crops and weather. If your guest is a doctor you can inquire about the health of the community, and new treatments of diseases, and thus gain some information. If your guest is a preacher, questions of ethics will naturally arise and you will seek the pastor's advice, which will be complimentary to him.

A bore is a person who persists in talking continually, making each statement or story ten times as long as it should be. He continues his narrative without a pause, demands your undivided attention and that you look him squarely in the face every moment that he is talking. Stop him in his career by attempting to cut short the narrative by asking what the result was, or what happened at the end, and he will reply that he will tell you if you give him an opportunity. What a relief is offered when such a man indulges in a silence, but this is too much to be hoped for in the bore.

Fortune Telling for Girls.

Aunt Hannah's reply: I am asked for my opinion in regard to fortune tellers, and as to whether it is right and proper for girls to have their fortunes told.

In reply I will say that I would get as much satisfaction by going to my cook in the kitchen to get my fortune told, or to the man who milks the cows and hoes in the garden, as I would if I were to go to a professional fortuneteller.

I consider fortune tellers fakes and swindlers whether they be men or women. In many states there are laws prohibiting any person from attempting to tell fortunes for pay. There are roving bands of gypsies who camp outside the limits of cities and go about telling fortunes, as they claim, incidentally picking up anything of value which they may be able to get their hands on.

Is it not strange that there should be in this country thousands of people willing to enrich thousands of men or women fortune tellers? When a girl goes to a fortune teller and has her fortune told that is not the end of the affair. The fortune teller, being very shrewd and cunning, persuades the girl to come again on a certain day, probably in about a week, and hear something further revealed of interest to her. On her second visit she is urged to come again and learn still further important things in regard to her future life. Thus when an individual begins to run to fortune tellers there is no end to her going and no end to the fortune telling that the swindler indulges in at the rate of 50 cents or \$1.00 for each fortune told.

But further than this fortune tellers often ask about the financial condition of their visitors, and learning that some of them have a thousand dollars or more,

actually persuade the foolish girls or women to turn over this property to the fortune teller for one reason or another, or induce this unsuspecting person to invest their money in such a way that the fortune teller comes into possession of it.

I would like to impress upon everyone who reads this letter the fact that they are liable not only to be swindled and imposed upon on visiting fortune tellers but they are in danger of losing their liberty or their life by coming in contact with such wretched abandoned creatures as the majority of fortune tellers are. I am glad this question has been asked so that I may give a word of caution to young people about fortune telling. There is no person living who can tell what is going to happen to another person by reading the lines of the hand or in any other way. God only knows what is in the future for any of us. It is possible for any person to make guesses and some people are more shrewd in making guesses than others.

A Trip Over the Ridge Road in Webster, N. Y.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

This ridge road was formerly the shore of Lake Ontario. The lake has receded until now it is from seven to ten miles distant from this road. The soil on this ridge is remarkably deep and fertile. The land south of the ridge has been considered more fertile than that on the north side nearer the lake. Fertile farms border this ridge on both sides as far as the eye can see. This is really a suburb of Rochester, being only about a half hour's ride by automobile. Rochester is favored by such farms as we see on this ridge road in every direction about its borders, making it a favorable locality as regards farm supplies, for quantities of fruits, etc., which are more plentiful than in other cities known to the writer. We passed many well kept fields of red and black raspberries, with now and then a small vineyard. The apple trees were well laden with fruit. Severe winds had prevailed and much fruit was blown off, but still there was more than enough remaining on the trees to give a good crop.

The dry houses were almost buried beneath big piles of windfall apples recently delivered. These apples were green and absolutely worthless for any purpose whatsoever. They were worthless even for swine to eat as there is no nutriment in such green fruit. I understand that these apples are to be evaporated and sold in Europe under the name of chops. Who ever buys this fruit will be cheated, for it would not make good cider or vinegar, there being no sugar in it. It is reported that after these chops are sent to Europe the product is returned in the form of champagne, supposed to be made entirely of grape juice.

I saw a small Bartlett pear orchard which was a blot upon the landscape. Pear blight had attacked almost every tree. The owner had not given the trees any attention. He should have cut off every blighted limb at least one foot below the lowest affected part and burned the brush immediately. The hot, muggy, moist, weather probably aided the germs of the pear blight fungus to spread from tree to tree; there was considerable fruit on the lower branches. Not twenty rods away was another Bartlett pear orchard on which there were no blighted limbs. These trees were filled with beautiful pears. Of late years I have seen but little pear blight. At Green's fruit farm we are not troubled with this fungus disease.

Mr. J. C. Peet, formerly advertising manager for Green's Fruit Grower, has a beautiful farm along the ridge road. We stopped at his place, and were entertained in his parlor, and were afterwards taken into his orchard where we filled our pockets with as large and beautiful apples as were ever grown. We picked specimens of Red Astrachan of mammoth size and great beauty, just in condition to be palatable. We took several members of the family in our auto and proceeded to drive towards Williamson and Sodus. The roads leading from Rochester to this place are smooth and firm state roads macadamized.

Philosophical Musings.

Where there is ill will there is also a way.

Time is money. Like tide, it waits for no man.

The gilded youth is too frequently a gold brick.

Many a fellow who has nothing to do but mind his own business doesn't even do that.

You can never tell what a woman is going to do. And if you could, she would probably do something else.

Many a man attracts no more attention than a thermometer on a pleasant day.

The theory that it is never too late to mend influences some of us never to begin.

You can't stand well with your friends if you persist in sitting on them.

When the married man meets an old flame he should be careful not to be a moth.

—N. Y. Times.

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Farm and Garden

Who Plants a Tree.

Who plants a tree for fruit or shade,
In orchard fair, on verdant slope;
Who plants a tree, a trust has made
With future years, in faith and hope.
The babe in crib asleep to-day
Shall grow more swiftly than the tree
But babes unborn shall shout and play
Beneath the century living tree.
In branches green the birds shall sing,
And make their nests, and rear their broods,
And many a flight of buoyant wing
Shall flash through breezy solitudes.
Far craching upward, let the tree
Shall catch the light of early dawn,
The moonlight on its crest shall be
A silvery sheen till night is gone.
Who plants a tree for fruit or shade,
In orchard fair, on verdant slope;
Who plants a tree, a trust has made
With future years, in faith and hope.

—Margaret Sangster.

Farm Life and Some of its Advantages.

By such institutions as our state agricultural stations and colleges of agriculture, in co-operation with the department at Washington, D. C., the stamp of dignity is placed upon the tiller of the soil and soil tillage until the farmer of yesterday becomes the "agriculturist" of to-day, says C. F. Bly in the Democrat and Chronicle. If proof were needed of the enviable and high position that farming now holds, it is found in the yearning of the city man to throw off the cares of city life, with its trials and perplexities, and become a farmer. The banker, the merchant and even the clergyman, as well as the department store clerk, are looking with pardonable envy upon the prosperous and independent farmer, and many have bought small farms and a few have invested in large tracts and estates and are "making good." This "back to the soil" movement has been a large factor in elevating soil tillage to its proper place among honorable industries. A sunburned face, brown arms and bib overalls are no longer synonyms for drudgery, but have become symbols of prestige.

Our rural born sons who look with longing eyes toward the apparent charms of city life should be assured that they are charms that fade away, compared with which the advantages of a farm boy are as distinct from and superior to as day is to night.

Let the boy who stands on the threshold of a useful life, hesitating which way to turn, decide on a short course in agriculture or one of its varied branches, and in many cases what he hears and learns there about the wonderful science of soil tillage and the complex laws of plant life will prove the turning point in his life and wrest him from the crushing mob of commercial rivalry, placing him in a position where he can appreciate the words of Washington: "Agriculture is the most useful, the most noble and the most healthful occupation of man."

—C. F. Bly.

Fruit Trees on Waste Land.

I want to tell how road sides, division lines or fences, and rough, stony plats of land that cannot be easily cultivated can be made to grow good fruit—how barren places can be made useful and ornamental covered with well-cared for, and therefore symmetrical and handsome trees, which will provide luscious fruit, says Country Gentleman.

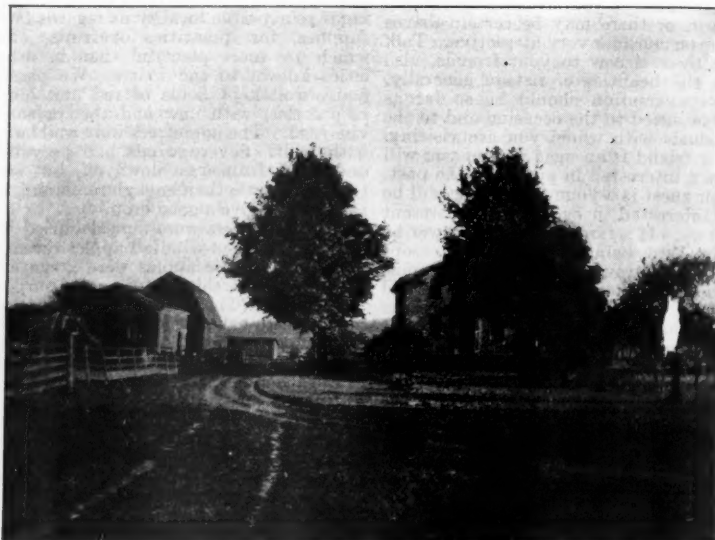
The writer has had experience in utilizing these waste places. On the homestead farm in the country a rocky portion that was waste land was successfully planted with trees, which are now growing finely. On his little village farm he planted fruit trees along the roadside entirely around the place, along division lines, between neighbors, and along the banks of a brook that flows through the land. The purpose in planting these trees was partly for borders and the ornamental effect, and partly for fruit. They were planted seven to ten years ago; some died because of neglect when he was away for a considerable time, and some have lived and are bearing good crops of fruit. A row mostly of Bartlett pears along the roadside are shown by the photograph. Pear trees were planted along the roadside because of their tall, upright growth. They make less wide-spreading branches to grow out over the sidewalks, and the pear tree can be grown so that it is symmetrical and ornamental. It should be very little pruned, just a little thinning where inside branches are too close, and then left to its own habit of growth.

Sweet cherries, where they thrive, are very desirable for planting along the division lines, for they are long-lived and beautiful trees. Of course, one can plant sour cherries, plums, peaches, etc., to supply the family needs. The main thing is that it shall be rightly done. It is better to plant trees on land cultivated the previous year.

How to Store Manure.

I have a farm in Massachusetts which is very hilly, and winter spreading or top-dressing of manure results largely in the washing away of the manure so spread into the valleys and streams. May I ask your advice as to the best manner in which I can store manure? I have a modern cow barn with concrete floor and no cellar, says Country Gentleman. The manure is shoveled into a litter carrier and run by trolley to a manure shed, dumped upon the earth floor, then again shoveled into wagons and piled in the fields at points convenient for use the following spring. The liquid manure which is not absorbed and retained with the solids runs away into the near-by field.

I know I am losing the most valuable part of the manure, yet am unable to decide upon the best way to save it. As I am producing inspected milk, the manure cannot be stored too near the barn, both on account of odor and flies, and for those reasons I cannot build a manure cellar near, nor if I did, could I keep pigs to work it over. Kindly suggest how, under the given circumstances, I can best save the manure from fifty cattle and seven horses. My buildings are on a side-hill.—E. G. R.



Home of Mr. Arthur J. Rhodes, Holley, N. Y., which he has named "Poverty Flats" on account of the run down condition this farm was in when he first took possession of it.

The Idle Acre.

Have you an idle acre on your farm? If so, why not at once put it to some use—if for no other reason, that it may work no injury to yourself or to your neighbor? Every such acre, in a settled community, is an accuser, branding its owner—so says a contemporary—"as either thoughtless, wasteful or shiftless; possibly all three," says C. R. Barnes, Minnesota University Farm. On any such acre, weeds may grow sufficient to "seed down" a township and to increase the labors of the whole farming population. The broad areas of uncultivated land, which form so large a percentage of thousands of Minnesota farms, are a standing indictment of our systems of land ownership and taxation, as unreasonable and unjust. No man should be entitled to hold more land than he can fully cultivate or make otherwise useful to the community; as, for instance, in the growing of timber trees or in the maintenance of a well-stocked fishpond. Idle land could be so heavily taxed that nobody could afford to keep it out of use—it must be "Cultivate or sell." But instead of observing this just rule, we punish with heavier taxation the farmer who improves and enriches his land, and let off, with only nominal taxation, the owner of idle acres.

In Kentucky.

A Henderson county farmer produced \$1,057 worth of apples on 150 trees. This moves the Henderson Gleaner to remark: "Apple trees begin to yield in paying quantities when they are eight years old. They yield large quantities at the age of 10. Fifty trees can be grown on an acre of land. At \$25 per tree an acre will produce \$1,250 worth of apples. Probably the average well-kept tree will not produce more than \$20 worth of fruit one year with another, but even at that the profits from tobacco, wheat and corn are related to the penny class."

At the meeting of the Kentucky Hor-

icultural Society in Louisville a few weeks ago another Henderson county fruit grower told of the success he had made with an apple orchard. In fifteen years' experience, he said, he had known only one crop failure and that was not total. In one year he sold the apple crop from twenty acres for twice as much as he paid for his entire farm of eighty-six acres, and he confessed that his orchard had not been cared for as it should have been.

Land that Blows.

As there is always some trouble from land blowing, and as there is considerable trouble already experienced this year in regions where it is unusual, it is time to consider what can be done to stop it.

Straw spread thinly over the field will keep it down with the least injury of anything that can be used as an emergency measure. This will have to be done after the seed is in, as the straw and litter will clog the drill or harrow or whatever is being used on the land. The harder the wind blows the better will the straw be distributed and the more easily will it be put on the land. Often, simply strips of it through the field will be sufficient. How much will have to be put on will depend upon how determined the field is to blow.

Stable manure scattered thinly with a spreader will also serve the purpose of preventing the blowing. Fresh stable manure which is full of litter from bedding or partially rotted stack bottoms will serve the purpose very well and will cause little damage to the grain. Clean bedding, straw of litter should be used of course as a good many weeds will be

started in the field otherwise.

Occasionally some one in desperation at seeing his land blow will run single furrows through it at intervals of every five rods or so. This destroys a good deal of the grain but sometimes saves much more than it destroys. It is quickly done and under desperate conditions it may be warranted as the only thing that can save the crop during a heavy day's blowing.

Spring plowing is practiced in districts where the trouble is common. Spring-plowed land and even that which is disced rather deeply and left rough does not blow, to compare with fall plowing. While summer fallowing is the worst of all, it is a good practice to sow a couple of quarts of timothy seed with the grain per acre, as it will make roots soon.

The loss to the American farmer from weeds is enormous. In the state of Iowa alone it is from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 annually. In the United States it is not far from \$100,000,000 annually. Weeds are injurious because they exhaust the soil of the nutrient material necessary for the crop and also because they crowd out useful plants. But there are some useful weeds, such as digitalis, tansy and hemp, says Prof. L. H. Pammel.

Nitrate of soda can be used with benefit on all crops. It is immediately available and should therefore be only employed in connection with plants in an active stage of growth.

There is far too little mulching done. Small fruits, trees and garden crops are given a most favorable opportunity for attaining the highest perfection and development when their roots are covered with a thick mat of leaves, hay or other suitable material.

A good mulch keeps down weeds, and renders the soil loose, moist and porous at all times, and that, too, with little labor of cultivation.

Cold Storage From Farmer's View Point.

One of the most important factors in the marketing of poultry products in recent years is cold storage, says H. W. J. in The National Stockman and Farmer. It is doubtful if any one thing has done as much for the prosperity of the poultrymen. It makes a market for his product at flush times when otherwise prices would drop to ruinous levels, and, contrary to the rule in general storage, this held-over product scarcely has any influence on the market price of fresh eggs in winter. I have just read an article by a defender of cold storage who claims that while storage does raise the level of prices at times of flush production "so that it is possible for the farmer to realize an adequate return on his labor and equipment, it keeps prices down during periods of natural scarcity." The time may come when the production of winter eggs, for example, may so nearly approach supplying the needs of the market that storage stocks will have that effect, and we shall not then be so friendly to storage, perhaps. At present, however, the supply of strictly fresh eggs is so far from satisfying the demands of the market that the competition of storage eggs is scarcely felt by the winter egg producer. Market quotations each winter setting a new mark in high prices for fresh eggs is proof enough on that point.

There is no question about the fact that storage does greatly affect the price of spring and summer eggs. These begin to go into storage before the price reaches 20 cents, and when it reaches 18 cents a dozen the storage operators stand ready to take everything that is offered. It is practically impossible for eggs to go below 15 cents under present conditions. And cold storage did it. But storage does not keep egg prices down in winter, for the simple reason that there is a great gulf fixed between strictly fresh eggs and the very best that the storage man can do for his stock, and we have not seen and are not likely soon to see the time when there will be enough fresh eggs in winter to supply the demand. Storage does give to the general egg-consuming public fairly good eggs (speaking now in broad, general terms) at a price which it can afford to pay and at a time when otherwise it would not be able to have eggs at all, and that's a good deal. Instead, however, of keeping prices up in the summer and reducing them in the winter the actual effect is to raise the average price for the year decidedly above what it otherwise would be. Hence it is hard to see how the poultrymen can allow himself to join in the hue and cry against cold storage which is agitating a part of the public at this time.

The use of gasoline motors for farm work is being promoted by the French Automobile Club, a special committee of which holds meetings at intervals of several years, and bestows prizes for the power plants of cultivators, sixteen awards of cash or medals having been recently made. Original applications or development by the farmer himself are specially encouraged. The winner of the first prize, M. Yvonnet Thovareck, made use of a one and one-half power motor for driving nine pieces of farm apparatus, including straw cutter, root cutter, grindstone, circular saw, well pump and a variety of dairy machines. The various devices are belted to different countershafts, all in one building. This use of power has added much to the efficiency of the farm, and is estimated by the owner to save him \$600 a year. Another prize taker M. Thiebaut, has made use of a second-hand tricycle motor for driving a thresher and other machine.

Back to The Soil.

The Rev. John Clark several years ago had charge of a pastorate at Red Lodge, Montana. His health began to fail. He was advised to "go back to the soil." He borrowed money to file on a forty-acre tract of land near Fromberg, in Clark's Fork Valley, Montana. His friends discouraged him, but he was persistent, says Colliers Weekly. His neighbors named his farm "The Parson's Folly." They laughed when he planted some apple trees. But the neighbors, too, have orchards now. The Rev. Mr. Clark has a large number of blue ribbons for prizes won at State and county fairs. His farm represents to-day, after twelve years of rejuvenating and happy toil, a value of fifty thousand dollars.

Prosperity in Farming.

Every citizen can rejoice in the fact that farmers are becoming more prosperous. The recent report of the U. S. Agricultural Department tells us that farm lands have increased in price in ten years from \$15.60 per acre on the average to \$32.50 per acre taking in the whole country. This shows that farm lands have doubled in price in ten years, but the increase in farm values have been more largely in the West, middle West in the south and in the Northwest, rather than

in the eastern states, but farm lands in the eastern states have also increased in value, particularly farms that are capable of producing fine fruit.

Farm buildings have increased in value seventy-five per cent. since the year 1900. Farm machinery has also increased two-thirds in value. Methods of farming have been improved all over this wonderful country. Millions of dollars have been expended in the attempt to teach farmers how to increase the fertility of their lands, and how to grow larger crops, and the money thus invested has not been thrown away.

Never has it been so clearly understood that the welfare of any nation depends largely upon the success of the farmer than at present. We cannot have long periods of prosperity unless the farmer prospers. It is the farmer who feeds and clothes the world.

It is only of late years that fruit growing has attracted wide attention in this country. It is only recently that fruit has been seriously thought of as a wholesome article of food not only for the table of the rich but for the table of the laboring man. A great impulse has been given to poultry keeping and management during the past ten years. The great value of eggs as a food has never been so fully recognized as at present, as is indicated by the present average high price of eggs.

Primitive Cold Storage.

Edgar Salinger in Strand Magazine reports some interesting cold storage operations on the northwestern coast of Japan. Large mounds of snow are heaped up in which frozen fish are buried, which are thus maintained in a frozen state for use during the summer. This method is essentially the same as that which has been employed in this country by farmers to a considerable extent for keeping meat during the winter. With this method a whole animal may be used up by one family. The meat is simply cut up and packed in boxes or barrels filled with snow and the boxes or barrels perhaps buried in a pile of snow or placed on the shady side of a building. The results from this method of storage are much better than might be imagined, for the reason that the meat or fish is protected from the air and is also protected from rapid temperature changes, and of course, as long as the snow does not melt the meat is prevented from thawing.—Cold.

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Charges for Pre-cooling Fruit.

Regarding charges for pre-cooling: We are not aware that this has been adopted by any of the railroads, and the only way this could be figured would be on a basis of ice melting capacity, which you can readily get at. For instance: Suppose you take a car of grapes of 24,000 lbs. and want to cool them from 85° F. to 35° F. or through a range of 50° F. This will mean that a pound of ice will cool about three pounds of fruit, or it will take four tons of ice to cool a car of grapes, says "Cold Magazine." Suppose the ice would cost \$4 per ton. This would mean \$16 for actual cooling of grapes, and you would probably need to allow about twenty-five per cent. for heat, leakage and other losses. In other words, the pre-cooling of a carload of fruit under these conditions would cost for refrigeration about \$20. What it would actually be worth from a commercial standpoint can only be determined by taking local conditions into consideration.

The above figures, please remember, are based on ice cost in the artificial ice territories like the South or California. In many fruit shipping sections ice may be had for \$1 per ton or less and the cost of pre-cooling would therefore be proportionately less.

Arsenate of Lead.

The chemist of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has recently made an examination of the different brands of arsenate of lead. In connection with a discussion of this substance he says that there are practical difficulties in the manufacture of commercial arsenate of lead paste which may be said to almost preclude the possibility of turning out continuously a product uniform in composition. Further, "other things being equal, the paste containing the least water, will be the strongest." The poisoning value of the paste is determined principally by the percentage of arsenic oxide. The amount of soluble and insoluble impurities strikingly affect the strength of the paste, and these points are illustrated as follows:

"To determine the economic values of any number of brands it will be necessary for the purchaser to calculate the cost per pound of the arsenate of lead present in the paste. An illustration may serve to make this clear. Two brands, A and B, are offered: the price of A, laid down, is 15 cents per lb., and it contains, approximately, 35 per cent. of water and impurities; B is 12 cents per lb., laid down, and

contains, approximately, 50 per cent. of water and impurities. In the case of A, 65 lbs. arsenate of lead cost \$15, or 23 cents per lb., while in B, 50 lbs. arsenate of lead cost \$12, or 24 cents per lb."

Farming for Unemployed.

Inquiry does not show that during the harvest season there is a very large unsatisfied demand for farm labor, since farming is a seasonal trade par excellence. In many sections of the state, too, the supply of permanent workmen on farms is inadequate. In spite of low pay, averaging \$1.20 a day with board or \$1.65 without, and for harvest work \$1.74 with or \$2.07 without board, and long hours, the day averaging nine and one-half hours exclusive of chores, which take from one to five hours, it is an undoubted fact that some men would undertake this employment if a system of labor bureaus were available through which they could hear of the work.—The Survey.

Salting Cabbages.

For several years I have raised cabbages and have found it advantageous, after setting out the plant, to drop a little salt on the heart of the cabbage. When the salt is dissolved by rain, or by some other agent, it should be renewed, and the process continued until all danger from cabbage worms is past. A cabbage treated in this way will grow much larger, and when the head is cut open it will not be found honey-combed with wormholes.—R. Lamson, Hampshire County, Mass.

The U. S. Report of Advancing Prices for Farm Lands.

The New York Times, in commenting on the U. S. Department report of advancing prices for farm lands, sees in the increased prosperity and value of the country's agriculture an evidence of the growth of an irresistible back-to-the-farm movement. How much the trolley car, rural mail delivery, the automobile and the introduction of urban luxuries and conveniences into the farm home contribute to the movement cannot be determined by the department statistics.

With a good fruit crop practically assured in nearly all parts of the country, the next problem is to market it and get the money in bank with the least possible of friction and of lost motion.



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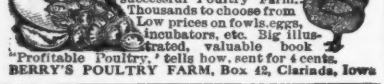
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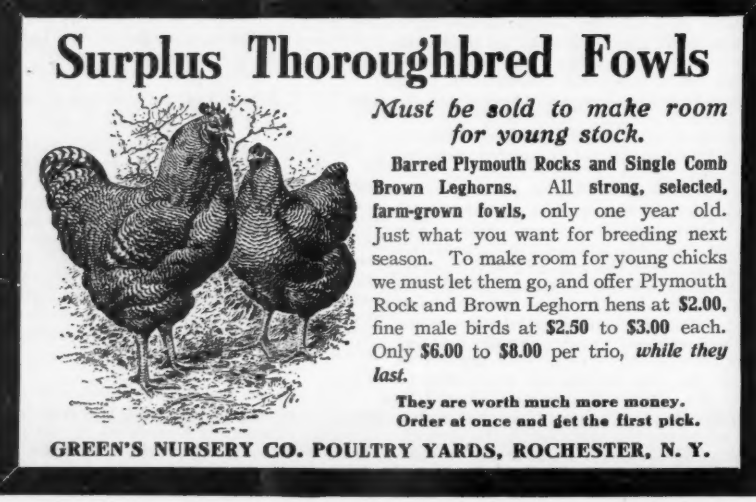


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Laying Hens Disturb Setting Hens.

A reader asks how to stop the laying hens from disturbing the setting hens. It can not be done if you set the hens in the house with other hens. A hen will naturally select the nest with a lot of eggs in it, and in order to get the other hen off they will break the eggs, or the setting hen will be driven off and go to another nest and the eggs will be left to get chilled. By all means, provide a place away and protected from the other hens, if it be only a pen made of rails with a board covering. Feed and water the hen there and do not let any hen near her until the chicks are hatched. An old barn loft is a good place, and we have had two dozen hens setting around the walls at the same time. One can set two hens at the same time and give the chicks to one and reset the other. It will not hurt her and will save all worry of getting a strange hen to set.

Profit or Loss.

"If the farmers are losing money on the hens, it seems a tremendous loss in the aggregate to the United States. If the loss should amount to fifteen per cent. on the business, that would mean a loss of about \$100,000,000 to the farmers of the United States. One should give the farmers more credit for their business ability than to believe that they are going on year after year doing a business of over half a billion dollars, if it were a losing proposition.

"Answers to the above question were sent us by 333 farmers of whom 268 answered 'Yes,' 20 'No,' and the rest were noncommittal. A few qualified their answers, but the decision is almost unanimously in the affirmative."

Some declared it a profitable "side line." Many thought it paid well "with proper care and attention," "if taken good care of and the feeds kept pure," "where grain is raised on the farm," and "with good houses, etc." One says they are "the most profitable on the farm of anything." There seems to be the agreement that system and care are required to make poultry pay on the general farm.

The Fair and Farm Poultry.

Perhaps the greatest good that comes from the work of the agricultural associations through the fairs is the awakening of the farmers from an often lethargic condition to a condition of renewed interest and enthusiasm in their business says H. L. Blanchard, State Experiment Station, Puyallup, Wash., in the Pacific Poultryman. Since what is true of the individual in this regard is also true of the community at large, the great value of the agricultural fair is not likely to become overestimated, but before the fair can justify rank as a

success it must have served its mission in awakening an increasing interest in matters agricultural in the community.

Poultry culture is a line of farming, and the rules thus laid down become peculiarly applicable to that business. How, then, shall we best proceed in order to successfully awaken the farmers' interest in this business that he may enjoy the pleasures and profits obtainable from the poultry side of his business?

First. We would say continue the plan of the poultry associations in the competitive exhibition of the choicest specimens of the various breeds.

Second. Have, also, on the grounds a flock or flocks of layers, cooped in an up-to-date poultry house, to be furnished with modern appliances, said flock to be cared for by the most up-to-date and approved methods, and being in charge of a competent person to give instructions concerning the various details of the work, said coop or house to be of such pretensions as would appeal to the farmers as being within their reach, as to cost of construction.

Third. While the shows give much attention to the matter of type, continue the work of the show by giving special instruction concerning the egg producing and the meat producing types, and in order that such instruction become more effective, would suggest that judging contests be had.

Fourth. Caponizing might be considered and practical demonstrations be had.

Fifth. Practical demonstration along the line of preparing for market poultry products, which shall include instruction in feeding, killing and dressing the fowls, for all of which the association ought to make ample and suitable provision.

Producing Early Moulting in Hens.

When a specialty is made of producing winter eggs, it is of much importance to have the hens shed their feathers in the fall, so that the new plumage may be grown before cold weather begins says J. Don Alexander in Pacific Poultryman. In case moulting is much delayed the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls that few if any eggs are produced while the price is at its zenith during the winter. But if the moult takes place early in the season the fowls begin winter in good condition, and with proper housing and feeding may be made to lay during the entire winter. I would advise any one, who intends to winter two year old hens to try this system, which consists in withholding food either in whole or part for a few days, which stops egg production and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and the general building up of the system. Beginning about the middle of August the chickens receive no feed for thirteen days other than sprouted oats and whatever they can pick up in their runs.

Sex of Eggs.

There is no known way of determining the sex of the chick by the appearance of the egg. The theory of foretelling the sex of the future chicken by the formation of the egg is centuries old. In the writings of Horace, long eggs are mentioned as certain to produce males. The position of the air cell has also been supposed to indicate the sex. Several well-known writers of recent years have expressed the belief that long eggs or those having wrinkled ends would produce males and that the smooth, round ones would hatch pullets. There is absolutely no foundation for this belief, as may be easily ascertained by making a few test hatches.

Low Roosts.

The natural instinct of fowls is to hunt a high roosting place in order to be safe from animals that prowls about at night, but we should watch them carefully and see that they go to the house, where the roosts are low and where they are protected by wire screens in hot weather and doors in cold weather. They will go to the tops of the highest trees, if permitted, but when flying down will often injure themselves. Bumble-foot and kindred

troubles come from this source, and often serious damage is done.—Pacific Homestead.

In Switzerland a cock tried for usurping the functions of a hen, having laid an egg, was condemned to death, not as a cock, but as a sorcerer or devil in the form of a cock, and together with the egg was duly burned at the stake with all the form and solemnity of a judicial punishment. In Spain and Italy, as in France, the lower animals were held subject to the laws.

Farm Journal Poultry Yard Notes.

Kindness wins—even with chickens. It is said that hawks never attack ducklings.

Any person can keep poultry, but every one can not get poultry to keep him.

Poultry can not be successfully raised without the application of brain and muscles.

The country fairs are announced. Be sure not to miss them, especially the home one.

The man who uses system is the one who accomplishes the most work with the least effort.

Turkey raisers find it profitable to have Guinea fowls with the turkey flock. They act as police.

The latter part of August or the first of September is the best time to get rid of old hens.

Just one way to win with poultry—make it a business, not a plaything.

Cut a good lot of second-growth clover, chop it up fine, cure it out of the sunshine—and then gather in the eggs as your reward next winter when you feed it.

Some hens know their master a good deal better than he knows them.

Ducks hatched about harvest time will be right on hand with their eggs next spring.

Don't kill your young turkeys by being too kind to them by feeding too heavily.

Take the drakes out of the flock that you keep for laying purposes.

One great reason why people fail with poultry is that they try to keep too many in the space they have.

A bare floor, kept clean, is 'way ahead of a littered floor where the straw or chaff is full of filth.

You can not expect much from turkeys unless they have plenty of room over which to range. They can not bear close confinement any better than we can.

One old hen may offset all that two young ones can do in the way of bringing you success.

Just because a hen is a yearling is not the sole reason why you should keep her. Is she a good yearling? That is the question. Let the answer decide her fate.

Fall is an excellent season for purchasing new blood—male and female. By sending in early orders for stock a better choice can be secured, and there is not apt to be any disappointment.

The moulting season is at hand, and more wheat and oats, as well as linseed meal, should be fed. Sunflower-seed is also a valuable addition to the bill of fare at this time. Moulting fowls need this nitrogen food, as they are under a great strain in growing their new crop of feathers.

Those who keep ducks should now place them in a new run, and the one just vacated should be sown to rye. Rye is an excellent crop for disinfecting the runs, and, besides, it furnishes considerable green feed.

Buckwheat for Poultry.

As we consider buckwheat a good poultry food, I have sown little patches of land to buckwheat, intending to permit the hens to forage in this buckwheat and harvest the crop without any further labor on my part. I believe that the poultry will pick up every kernel of buckwheat. Buckwheat leaves the soil in a pulverized condition and the buckwheat when plowed under adds fertility to the soil. We often sow buckwheat on land previously occupied by strawberry or raspberry plantations with the intention of plowing under the buckwheat before it has matured. There are few crops that make such rapid growth as buckwheat. It may be sown as late as July or August for the purpose of enriching the soil.

Big Orchard—A gigantic apple orchard project is now under way on Onondaga county, backed by a \$300,000 corporation, made up of residents of that county, which has advanced so far that the successful outcome of the proposition seems certain to its promoters. It is believed by those interested in the plans that in a short time this will be pointed out as the largest apple orchard in existence.—New York Packer.

If the American Nation is to hold its place among the industrial nations of the world, there must be a system of education that will put Agricultural and Industrial training within the reach of every boy and girl of school age in the school nearest to hand.—Charles F. Curtiss.

Gathering, Marketing and Storing Winter Apples.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Late United States Pomologist.

The time of apple gathering will soon be upon us. To me it has always been the most delightful season of the year. How well I remember when a very small boy climbing the old apple trees that my grandfather planted as seedlings and then grafted about waist high. Some of the best apples of to-day, such as the Yellow Bellflower, Roxbury Russet, Fall Pippin and Genet were among them, I often think of the boys of to-day and wonder if, fifty years from now, they will look back and cherish with pleasure the time spent in the orchards, vineyards and berry patches gathering fruit. Let us make the most of these golden days of autumn; for with them will be stored up memories that shall have much to do with the future of those who are to be the men and women of the next generation. While we older folks work and the children help us make cider and apple butter and gather the apples for market and for our good cheer at home during the winter, let us encourage beautiful thoughts of these times of peace and plenty, and instill feelings of gratitude and praise to the Giver of all our bounties.

THE TIME FOR GATHERING APPLES.

It is not possible to safely state any particular date, even at one place, when any variety of winter apples should be gathered. The seasons are so variable that a certain kind of apple may ripen earlier or later than the average of its own date. Every one must be the judge of the time to gather each variety every year for himself. The state of maturity, and, in some degree, the condition of the weather should be the guide. When a variety begins to show a ripe color of falls badly the fruit should come off. In the warm air and sunshine while on the tree the apples will ripen much faster than in some cool, shady place. The sooner they are gathered after they are sufficiently ripe the better they will keep.

Some varieties should be gathered several weeks before others. Jonathan and Grimes Golden are fall apples in some sections, but by early gathering they will keep fairly well into winter. The same is true of other varieties. Here is where good judgment is needed.

HOW TO GATHER.

There are many ways of gathering winter apples. Some advocate the plan of keeping the soil under the trees mellow and shaking them off. This is a miserable, dirty and careless way.

The most careful picking and handling is the most profitable. A winter apple should never be bruised. It should have a perfect stem; for if the stem is pulled out there will be a small hole in the skin which will eventually cause decay. By grasping the apple and placing the forefinger on the stem and turning the apple upwards or to one side the stem will usually part from the twig without breaking. No apple should ever be pulled off the branch. If the stem does not pull out a part of the branch will come off, and this will be a constant annoyance and cause holes to be punched in the skin of any apples which lie next to it in the basket or barrel. Anything of the kind should never be allowed to remain attached to an apple one minute.

Some like a sack fastened at the ends as for sowing wheat with a hoop in the mouth, thrown over the shoulder, others prefer a basket in which to gather. The sack is not likely to admit of accidents from dropping, but it is sometimes uncomfortably warm on the picker. Stout oak baskets with drop handles are the best where large quantities are to be gathered. I know some fruit farms that use thousands of them. There are enough, so that wagons take them direct to the packers without emptying. This gives little chance for bruising and makes the handling convenient and cheap.

A GOOD FRUIT LADDER.

Where trees are tall enough to require a ladder there is no need of being without as many good ones as may be necessary. Wherever straight poles are easily obtained they are good for the rails. Chestnut makes good ones, as it is light when dry and sufficiently strong. Hickory is too heavy. Pine will do well and so will tamarack or spruce. One pole is all that is needed for each ladder. It would be best to cut poles in summer when the bark will peel off so that they would be smooth and light. The top should be shaved to a point, and a band of strap iron fastened about the pole some two feet below it. Now with a rip saw split the pole from the butt to the band. Spread the butts of the two halves to a sufficient distance to make the ladder steady, which should be much wider than for ordinary ladders, and fasten them so by nailing a strip across temporarily. Mark the places for the rounds and bore the holes parallel with each other, which can best be done while the rails are spread. Put in good rounds of hickory, oak or some other strong wood. A light pole may be hinged to the top



A 5-year old Baldwin apple tree which measures 13 feet, 1 inch in height spread of 11 feet, 4 inches; the trunk 13 1/2 inches in circumference. Mrs. Rhodes is standing underneath the tree.

round, by boring a hole through the pole and running the round through it. This will act as a prop when an independent or step-ladder is needed. When not in use it can be tied to the lower round. This kind of a ladder can be used in almost all places where one is needed. It can be thrust into a tree anywhere, and the top leaned against a branch or fork. Some should be short and some long, so as to meet all cases.

SORTING.

After the apples are gathered and laid in piles under trees or stored temporarily in some cool place they should be covered with straw or something else that will keep them in an even temperature. Some sort into different grades when they are taken off the trees but most fruit men delay it until the final barreling for market or storing for winter. The less they are handled the better in any case. If piled in the shade and well covered from rain and sun the earth will keep them cool and there will be less rot than if where they are subject to the fluctuations of the temperature of the outside air. They can be sorted better after the first defective ones have had time to develop rotten specks.

Only two grades should be made for market, unless there is an extra fancy one made up from only a few of the very best specimens. The poorer grades or culls should be fed to stock, made into vinegar or evaporated.

BARRELING.

Whatever may be put into barrels for the market should be so honestly put up that whoever opens them will say that there is at least one honest apple packer. If for foreign market press in the head by lever or screw power so tight that the top layer will be almost ruined. Next to dishonest grading in the barrel there is nothing that causes so much loss to the exporter as slack-packing.

STORING.

The best temperature for apples is about thirty-five degrees above zero. This cannot be attained nor maintained except in severe spells without artificial means. But a well planned and constructed storage house will keep apples. The warmer it is the greater the necessity for dryness; and the cooler the more moisture is admissible. It is better to have an apple room moist if it is cool. One of the best ones in the west has a running spring in it. Apples should not be allowed to shrivel. It spoils them for crispness and delicate flavor. Burying apples out of doors is better than to keep them in a warm cellar. They will rot less and shrivel less. Open an apple storage house on cool nights and keep tightly closed during the daytime. Beware of storing many apples on the farm for next spring's market. The big dealers are looking after that and the chances are this year that they will be cheap.

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ing our commands. Carefully lower plowing depth, and practice more better tillage. Select seed potatoes which are true representatives of cast iron ideals. Post yourself on the fertilizer problems. Feed the crop and the crop will feed you. Apply bordeaux liberally and vigorously and on time.—W. E. Griffith, Madrid, N. Y.

Good use for Old Bones.—It is too bad for the bones of animals to be wasted or sold from the farm, when by a little work they can be converted into excellent fertilizer. First spread them in a layer from four to six inches deep, and cover with freshly burnt quick-lime to an equal depth. Then follow with a layer of about the same thickness, of muck peat or good loam. This order of layers repeat until the heap is from two and one-half to three feet high, with the top layer of muck about ten inches deep.

Next take a stout pointed stick or iron rod and punch a number of holes through the mass and pour in water sufficient to slake the lime. If the heap is of adequate dimensions to retain the heat caused by the slaking of the lime and the fermentation of the loam for six or eight weeks, the bones will become quite brittle so that the heap can be shoveled over to mix the various constituents.—F. O. Sibley, Otsego County, N. Y.

Late Crops Kill Witch Grass.—Various methods are recommended to get rid of the pest for certainly it is a pest in a field you wish to cultivate. I have a method which I have used the past twenty years, and it is very simple compared with the plans suggested by others.

Plant turnips if the land is a sandy loam and if the land is low and clayey plant cabbage. I have had good success with both, it seems such an easy way that I want my brother farmer to try it. My theory is that in hoeing these crops in August, later than we do potatoes that we cut off the roots of the grass and it does not start again. I had a field badly infested with it and to-day it is easily worked.—H. A. Turner, Plymouth County, Mass.

Help Yourself.—Two barge canal men were walking down Gates Street one day last week when one of them saw a basket of apples with a card on which read: "Help yourself." The man stopped and exclaimed to his companion: "Well, if this don't beat all the towns I ever was in. Here on the Fourth of July they gave good lemonade free to everybody. They have two moving picture shows in the park free every week—with seats for everybody—and a band concert every Saturday night. And now here are apples free. Never saw or heard of the like in my life!"—Palmyra "Courier."

Am old-country cream for chapped hands, to be rubbed in at night, is made of spermaceti, one ounce; almond oil, two ounces, orange flower water, two ounces.

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Popular Fruit Growing

By SAMUEL B. GREEN, B. S. Hort., For.

Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the University of Minnesota

This book covers the subject of Fruit Culture in a most thorough and practical manner. The great growth and wide specializing in fruit growing has led to the increase of troublesome pests. This subject is explained so carefully that a painstaking grower can quickly recognize the presence of these pests in their formation and check their injuries by applying the methods of extermination so minutely described in the chapters "Insects Injurious to Fruits."

Each subject is treated in a most exhaustive manner, every phase of fruit growing is considered from a practical standpoint and the very latest ideas and methods outlined and discussed.

An abundance of new thought has been crowded into these pages. Many special drawings and illustrations are used to more clearly explain the author's methods. Among the many topics discussed are: The factors of successful fruit growing, orchard protection, insects injurious to fruits, spraying and spraying apparatus, harvesting and marketing, principles of plant growth, propagation of fruit plants, pome fruits, stone fruits, grapes, small fruits, nuts, etc., etc. At the end of each chapter are suggestive questions on the matter presented.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Currant Culture.

While the editor of this paper and his wife were out driving not long ago, we chanced to meet a middle aged man with seeming good will and unbounded energy in his business. He was fall plowing his currant plot, which I noticed was in nice straight rows. I said to the man "Why do you fall-plow your currants?" "Well," said the man, "for two reasons. The currant starts its growth very early in the spring and is done growing for the season about the tenth of July and should have all its cultivation before this time. This is the last season I mean to fall-plow. I shall seed down to 'chick weed' with the last cultivation and let this creeper have the ground during the fall, leaving a good mulch upon the ground for winter, which will act as partial cultivation for early spring. I think this little weed which is such a pest to the market gardeners has its usefulness as a catch-crop among all tree plantations and is especially good to keep currants and gooseberries from heaving upon clay ground or any ground likely to heave."

The Strawberry.

It was John Burroughs who thus wrote of the strawberry. "Let me not be afraid of over-praising it, but probe and probe for words to hint its surprising virtues. We may well celebrate it with festivals and music. It has that indescribable quality of all first things—that shy, uncloying, provoking barbed sweetness. It is eager and sanguine as youth. It is born of the copious dews, the fragrant nights, the tender skies, the plentiful rains of the early season. The singing of birds is in it, and the health and frolic of dusty nature. It is the product of liquid May, touched by the June sun. It has the tartness, the briskness, unruliness of spring, and the aroma and intensity of summer."

Dundee, N. Y. Raspberries.

The harvesting of the blackberry crop is one of the principal crops in this section. Nearly 500 strangers, factory hands from nearby cities and the like, in this village and immediate vicinity have been helping the farmers pick berries. Berries are grown to such an extent here that it is an impossibility for growers to procure enough help from this section, and for this reason the section has become widely known of late years to this class of men as a place where the demand for laborers exceeds the supply. Every year these strangers arrive here in flocks on freight trains and wait around the station or street corners until farmers come along to hire them.

As the Bloomfields are known as the hop section, Honeoye Falls and Rush as the potato section, Keuka Lake as the grape section, so has Dundee become known far and wide as the berry section. At the least calculation, there are as many as one hundred farmers raising berries in this section and all of them are now employing from two to twenty hands.

Cherries a Dry Land Fruit.

Every ranch in the dry land country, can have an abundance of cherries if he will but take the trouble to prepare his soil and cultivate his trees. The cherry is less subject to disease than the apple and plum. The tree attains nearly all its growth during the early portion of the summer, while there is an ample supply of moisture in the soil. It ripens its fruit before the dry period of July and August, this making it specially adapted to the dry climate regions.

There are a number of dry land cherry orchards in Eastern Colorado and these produce as much or more fruit than the cherry orchards that are irrigated. E. R. Parsons, the most successful dry land farmer in the world, produces tons of cherries without a drop of irrigation, at an altitude of 6,000 feet. Mr. Parsons also grows an abundance of currants, gooseberries, etc. What he and other dry farmers are doing, can be done by almost any one and there is no excuse for a barren fruitless home, even though it be on the unirrigated plains.—Colorado Ranch and Range.

Somebody has devised a combination letter opener, postal scale, and six-inch rule. But what good is that going to do the man who is always looking for a blotter?—"Denver Republican."

Some Old Grapevines.

Philadelphia Record.

Grapevines have been famous always for their longevity; in fact, it is doubtful if they ever die of old age, as even the longest-lived trees do. Pliny, the Roman writer, who was a great observer, mentions one 600 years old, and there have existed vines in modern times in Italy and France four centuries. An article in the Technical World tells of some of the famous old vines of California, which were introduced, probably from Spain, by the old Franciscan fathers, away back in the eighteenth century. Near Santa Barbara is a huge vine called "La Vina Grande," which so far as is known, is the biggest individual grape vine in the world. The trunk is ten feet in circumference and resembles the trunk of a big oak rather than a grape vine. Some of its branches are over four feet round, and the vine is trained over a massive arbor which covers a space of 10,000 square feet. This vine has produced as much as twelve tons of grapes in a single season. This vine is not so old as might be supposed from its great size, for it was planted by a Spanish woman in 1842.

The famous "Trinity" vine near Los Angeles—so called because it has three principal branches—is much older, though it covers only half as much ground as "La Vina Grande." It was a very large vine as far back as the year 1800. All these old-time vines are of the Mission and Rose of Peru variety and they seem to be immune to destructive phylloxera and other pests.

There is a famous wild grape vine on the shores of Mobile Bay, near Daphne, Ala., which is known as the "General Jackson" vine, from the fact that "Old Hickory" camped under it during his campaign against the Seminole Indians. This vine is over six feet around, and is believed to be upwards of a century old.

Advertising Fruit Sections.

Our western fruit growing friends are successful advertisers. They spend considerable money in advertising the fact that the locality where they are most deeply interested is the best in all the world. The eastern fruit growers have not yet woken up to the importance of advertising or making known the desirable features of their various localities. As a result how little is known of the marvelous fruit growing districts of the eastern and middle states, of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and other similar states, but of the few western localities which have been found to be favorable for fruit culture we find much readable material in almost every publication which we pick up. The illustrated magazines and weekly newspapers have glowing accounts of orchards, vineyards, berryfields in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico and California, but these same publications have had but little to say about the great fruit growing section of western New York or other eastern states; though in this little advertised locality possibly one-hundred times as much bulk of fruit is grown as in those sections most highly advertised. The result is that valuable orchard lands in Niagara, Monroe or Wayne counties, New York, are sold at but a fraction of the price of orchards sold in Idaho. But it must be taken into account that a Montana or Idaho orchard is irrigated by an expensive method which makes orchard lands there more costly than those in the east.

The Japan Plum.—These interesting plums have become marvelously popular of late years and justly so. In my recent ride through the country I saw on every side young trees of Burbank, Abundance, Red June Japan plums filled with beautiful colored fruit, the branches requiring support to hold up their burdens. These Japan plums are so beautiful in color, and the trees bear at such an early age, I cannot wonder that people are glad to plant them. One peculiarity of the Burbank and some others of the Japan plums is that they have a tendency to over-bear, producing almost twice as much fruit as a tree should carry; half of this fruit may be removed when it is well colored and before it is matured and sold or consumed, leaving the remainder to perfect itself and attain much larger size when picked at the ordinary season. We have found that the Burbank Japan plum especially if picked

before maturing will ripen up after being placed in storage a week or two, or after being shipped to distant markets. My experience is that the Japan plums bear fruit more regularly and more abundantly than other varieties.

Falls from the Cherry Tree.—Every year I hear of several accidents, some of which are fatal, caused by falls from cherry trees. I do not hear of nearly so many accidents of falls from other trees such as apple or pear. My experience is that there is more danger in climbing a cherry tree than any other fruit tree. The lower branches of an old cherry tree are apt to be dead. There are almost always some dead branches in cherry trees; thus if the cherry picker is not careful he is liable to place his entire weight on one of these dead branches which has but little strength. Suddenly the limb cracks off like a pipe stem and the cherry picker falls to the earth with broken limbs or broken neck. Climbing trees of any kind is hazardous business. Ladders add much to the safety of cherry pickers or pickers of other fruit.

Cut Worms.

Cut worms will soon be with us and as usual create a considerable amount of mental, moral, physical and financial strain, particularly upon those who set out early cabbage, tomatoes, etc. We annually follow just this method of procedure because early cabbage, early tomatoes and early cauliflower pay well. We have annually a hot fight with the cut worm as do agriculturists in practically all sections of the United States. We have tried many repellents, also guaranteed sure death. We have up to date found absolutely nothing that will head off entirely a very considerable loss, which amounted last year with us to between 15 and 20%. We, however, do better than many of our correspondents on the Island and elsewhere who lost last year very heavily in one case 300%, for this unfortunate neighbor made three plantings and lost every plant set out each time. Another correspondent, high up in the agricultural expert class, lost 260%, saving 40% of his third planting mainly because it was a late planting. Squares of pasteboard, tin, tarred paper, etc., placed around each stalk when setting out helps some. Woodashes, lime and tobacco also reduce the depredations of the cut worm, but the best of all things we have tried is poisoned bran mash for which there are many receipts. Some bran and just sufficient molasses to sweeten it and make it hold together and a good dose of Paris green mixed in the sweetened mess forms a compound which when thrown on the soil about the plants as soon as they are set out, helped mightily, for the cut worm has a sweet tooth and gets his never-get-over, before he can do much damage. To utilize this head-off costs a little money, takes some time and makes another thing to do but it sums up away ahead of even partial loss or replanting.—"Long Island Agronomist."

Cultivating Currants.

The currant must not be cultivated deeply, for it is a shallow-rooted plant, says The Weekly Fruit Grower. The necessary moisture must be maintained by continual surface cultivation, or by mulching. Cultivation will probably come nearer preventing diseases and insects and the encroachment of weeds. Ashes, sawdust, straw and manure are used for mulching purposes. Hardwood sawdust, if not worked into the soil, is probably the best. Apply to a depth of several inches. Manure is good, and tends to keep a supply of plant food always at hand. The best method of mulching is to confine the application to the hills, and within the row where the continuous row is used. The space between the rows is then kept cultivated.

The Weekly Fruit Growers Notes.

In Toronto, eating cherries have been selling around \$1.50 per eleven quart basket, and cooking cherries at \$1. Small baskets of eating cherries 60c. to 75c.

Strawberries at the finish sold at 11c. to 12c. per quart for good stock; poor, 7c. to 8c. Raspberries bring 15c. to 17c. per quart.

In New York black cherries sold for 60 to 80c per basket; red and white 30c. to 50c.; gooseberries 7c. to 10c. per quart; New Jersey strawberries 5c. to 10c. per quart and Long Island strawberries, 6c. to 14c.

Nitrate of soda will kill the foliage of most kinds of plants. It should never be applied directly to the plants but scattered carefully several inches from them, and not used too freely. One to two hundred pounds per acre at one application is usually sufficient.

If, as a Texan predicts, "the world will come to an end before the close of the century," Bryan will never be president.—"Atlanta Constitution."

Uniform Packages for Marketing Produce.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by S. B. Shaw, Assistant Horticulturist of North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Practically half the profits in fruit and vegetable growing depends upon the condition in which these products reach the consumer. An observation of the markets in any of our cities will show that there is room for great improvement in the preparation of fruit and vegetables for market. On every side can be seen farm produce selling at reduced prices or else cast aside by the dealers as not worth handling, owing to the damaged or unattractive condition in which it has arrived. The average buyer is attracted by the appearance rather than by the quality of the goods. This is true in all mercantile branches of trade, particularly so where the products of the garden, farm or orchard are involved. The man who would dispose of his commodities profitably must study the demands of his market and cater to the whims and fancies of the trade.



Apple Packing School at Hamburg, Iowa, August 14-15-16, 1911, by the Iowa Experiment Station. L. Green in charge and an expert packer from Boise, Idaho for teacher. Photograph sent in by I. D. Mohler of Iowa.

The fruit and vegetable package of today is an influential factor in the produce business. Many growers do not consider the relation the package bears to the selling value of their products. Few people realize the full significance of the American package as used in all branches of trade, particularly those engaged in the handling of farm garden and orchard products. It has only been within recent years that the individual consumer could carry fruits and vegetables home in the packages in which they originally reached market. The small package is gaining favor every day. Its development has been brought about by brisk competition, resulting from the ever increasing demands of the public.

STANDARD PACKAGES

At present there are no packages universally recognized as legally standard, yet the one characteristic most notable of the American package is its uniformity. Although many poorly constructed, "short," inferior packages are still found on the markets, it will be only a question of time before this type will become so thoroughly unpopular that the unscrupulous grower and packer who desires to use them will be compelled to recognize the demands of the trade regarding uniformity, or go out of business. While uniformity is a marked characteristic of the American package, a great many growers fail to grasp the importance of this point. They ship produce in packages that may answer the requirements of their local markets, but that do not comply with the demands of distant markets. As a result, dissatisfaction arises between the grower and buyer. The buyer discriminates against this produce, the grower becomes discouraged, and the business that might have become very profitable is given up in disgust, all on account of the disregard, on the part of the grower, of market requirements. Growers should become familiar with the conditions and preferences of the markets on which they expect to place their produce. The business of marketing fruit and vegetables has become so well developed that there is no reason why one should not be thoroughly acquainted with the present requirements and conditions of any market. Buyers, commission merchants and produce dealers in general are always willing to furnish growers with any information regarding the preparation of fruit and vegetables for sale and the most desirable packages to use in placing these products on the markets. If growers would visit the markets to which they send their products, they would become better acquainted with existing conditions and preferences, and thus be enabled to prepare their fruits and vegetables to the better satisfaction of both the buyer and themselves.

Recently, inquiries were sent to buyers and commission merchants of representative Eastern markets, from Florida to Massachusetts, regarding the most desirable kinds of packages to use in marketing the principal fruits and vegetables grown in the Atlantic States. Without exception each reply showed clearly the necessity of using uniform packages. To quote from a leading New York firm, "We know, from our long experience in the business, that best results are always obtained when goods are put up in substantial, uniform, well-filled packages. Goods carelessly prepared and in flimsy packages do not command nearly so much on the New York markets as the uniform article."

A Philadelphia house says, "It is very essential that the growers should adopt uniform packages in shipping their products. While good quality is the first consideration, good packing in uniform packages is equally as important."

The same opinion is voiced by a prominent Baltimore firm. "We are particularly interested in the standard package, as we believe it will be very valuable to the grower and save a great deal of dissatis-

faction in handling the different crops." Another Baltimore house expresses the same opinion, only a little more forcibly: "In these days of wide distribution of farm products, it is very important that uniform style packages should be adopted. It is to the advantage of the shipper to secure for his products the widest range of distribution possible. This can only be done by the adoption of uniform weights and measures." The above are but a few of the many expressions of this same opinion regarding the use of uniform packages. Fruits and vegetables well grown, carefully graded and packed in attractive, uniform packages and properly labeled always find a sale on any market.

An Ancient Lizard.

The tuatara lizard, found in New Zealand, is one of the most ancient forms of animal life now found on earth, says "Montreal Standard." Originally this lizard possessed four eyes, but in the course of the ages it has lost one pair and must now get along with two. The tuatara lay eggs which are remarkable in that they require fourteen months to hatch, the embryo passing the winter in a state of hibernation.

These small survivors of past ages are found only in a few localities and are becoming very scarce, collectors from every part of the world being continually on their trail. They are about two feet in length, and, in common with other lizards, have the fortunate characteristic of being able to replace portions of their limbs or tails which have been destroyed. It is asserted that one of these lizards, owned by a naturalist, had the misfortune some time ago to lose an eye and that a complete new eye, perfect in every way, has grown in the place of the old one.

State Flowers.

Alabama, Goldenrod; Arkansas, Apple Blossom; California, Eschscholtzia; Colorado, Columbine; Delaware, Peach Blossom; Idaho, Syringa; Illinois, Rose; Indiana, Corn; Iowa, Wild Rose; Kansas, Sunflower; Kentucky, Golden Rod; Louisiana, Magnolia; Maryland, Golden Rod; Michigan, Apple Blossom; Minnesota, Moccasin; Mississippi, Magnolia; Missouri, Golden Rod; Montana, Bitter Root; Nebraska, Golden Rod; New York, Rose; North Dakota, Wild Rose; Ohio, Scarlet Carnation; Oregon, Oregon Grape; Pennsylvania, Golden Rod; Rhode Island, Violet; South Dakota, Pasque; Texas, Blue Bonnet; Utah, Sego Lily; Vermont, Red Clover; Washington, Rhododendron; West Virginia, Rhododendron.

Man's true vocation is to cultivate the soil.—Napoleon.

The Kellogg Call to Grub

New days on the modern farm.

New food ideas, too.

With the "help" working hard all day it isn't a question of *how much* food but *what kind*. For on the "kind" often depends how long they remain.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes appeals to the palate as no other food does or can. A heaping big bowl for breakfast, dinner or supper is always a treat and is relished with zest and delight.

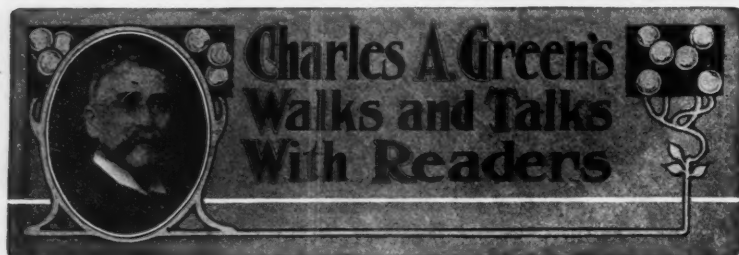
Served direct from the package with milk or cream it is a delightful appetizing dish appreciated by young and old.

Try serving **Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes** once in a while as a side dish and see how the boys will hurry to the table when the bell rings.

To get the original with the genuine Kellogg flavor see that the signature below is on each package.

W. K. Kellogg





ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1911

Chas. Downing's Choice. Reply to Mr. W. C. Smith, Ind.: I cannot recall positively the names of Mr. Downing's list, but from what I know of his opinion I would say that R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Spy, Fanny, King and Famuese would be Mr. Downing's choice for New York State. He has told me of his choice, but it was long ago.

Apples Galore.—The desk of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower is completely covered with samples of apples, pears, plums, peaches and other fruits sent us by mail for identification. The sending of these samples of fruit makes a lot of work for me and does not accomplish much good for any one, therefore I appeal to my readers to send samples of fruit to the Pomological Department of the United States Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., for identification instead of sending them to the office of Green's Fruit Grower. It is the business of the U. S. Pomological Department to attend to such correspondence as this, and that department is better qualified than any publication or editor.

Habit.—Here is a young man who says he will not buckle down to hard work now, that this is the only period in his life when he can have a good time and he wants to have a good time now. This boy thinks that years hence, when he gets good and ready to pitch in and be industrious, and to attempt something serious in life, he can without difficulty immediately change his method of living and at once become industrious, frugal and thrifty. This young man is making the mistake of his life. We are creatures of habit. If we have formed habits of lying in bed late in the morning, taking things easy, and not being thrifty, saving or thorough, it will be almost impossible later in life to change about and be something directly opposite to what we have been. I find it impossible to convince the lad of the mistake he is making. He needs to form correct habits now in early life, when correct habits are easily formed and when bad habits are easily formed. He is forming now bad habits with the expectation of later in life to change these bad habits to good habits. Few people realize the force of habit. We can get used to almost anything. The lazy man, the vagabond tramp, the man who accomplishes nothing and dies in the poor house is the man who formed bad habits in his youth and has never been able to break away from them. The drunkard has thought, and in most cases continues to think, that he can stop drinking any day he chooses, but he has the drink habit and cannot stop.

Potatoes Thought Poisonous.

Many of our most highly prized fruits and vegetables at one time were considered poisonous. This was the case with the potato which came into use slowly. The tomato, now so universally prized as an article of food, was at one time thought to be poisonous and unfit for eating. Of late years many have thought that tomatoes caused cancer, but this idea has been exploded and now we have come to look upon the tomato as a wholesome and appetizing dish which can be used all the year round after being canned. Time is required to test a fruit as regards its healthfulness. I can imagine the caution of the man who first thought of eating cranberries. This man may have suspected that they were poisonous; they are not palatable eaten fresh, but when cooked are scarcely surpassed for sauce or jelly. How few poisonous fruits there are, or poisonous vegetables, considering the large number now in daily use, and yet it is not safe to go into the swamp or woodland and eat everything that appeals to the eye in the shape of fruit. There is a little berry which looks like a red raspberry, but is entirely foreign to the raspberry, which should not be eaten. Neither should we eat the red elderberry. There was a time when the black elderberry was not considered edible, but now all of this fruit is industriously gathered from the wild fence corners. It will not be long before the elderberry will be cultivated and grown like the raspberry and blackberry in our gardens and fields.

Danger From Fire.

The loss from buildings burned in this country is double that of the loss of most

other countries. Our buildings are inflammable and we do not take all the precautions we should to prevent fires. The prudent man should not use ordinary matches, which on being stepped on by a man's shoe, or gnawed by mouse or rat will burst into flames and destroy a house or barn. Matches are made that can be lighted only by scratching them on one side of the box in which they are packed. These matches are inexpensive and no other should be allowed about the house or barn.

At Green's Fruit Farm our large building came near burning, owing to the accumulation of oily rags, or rags covered with paint, which resulted from the annual painting of farm wagons. The refuse of old oily cloths and cans were thrown into a barrel and self combustion was the result. You would think we would never place ourselves in danger again from oily rags, but to-day I found a quantity of them stored in a dangerous place where they had been placed nearly a year ago by one of my foremen. I removed them and destroyed them at once.

A great many fires occur from cheap or dirty lanterns, or from lanterns being kicked over by cows when milking. Men who smoke tobacco, either pipes or cigars, are always a source of danger no matter how careful they may try to be. Many buildings are destroyed by bonfires built for display on the Fourth of July or for the destruction of waste material.

Fires start where there is something to burn. Nothing burns so well as waste and rubbish. Nothing catches fire so easily. Clean them up on your premises before you have a fire. Fire is as dangerous as disease.

Application of Lime to the Soil.—We hear more of late about the benefit of applying lime to the soil for both fruit and farm crops. Almost every farm publication has recommended the application of lime, but do not believe in the erroneous idea that lime will add fertility to the soil, for it will not. The application of a little lime will render available fertility which the soil already possesses, but it will not itself add one iota of fertility. Therefore if you apply lime to the soil, and apply no fertilizer, you will impoverish your farm in the end. I would not apply lime to sandy soil unless inclined to be sour. Lime is most helpful to clayey soil. The lime may be applied at any season of the year unless it is occupied by growing crops. Do not apply a fertilizer at the same time. A ton of lime per acre is considered a fair dressing, but half a ton per acre would have some good effect. The lime should be scattered broadcast as evenly as possible. Slacked lime that is not valuable for other purposes will do for applying to the soil. If the lime is not slacked it may be dropped in shovel here and there on the field and then be at once covered with earth. The lime will soon slack after being thus covered, and then it can be spread evenly over the soil. Work the slacked lime into the soil with a harrow or cultivator after being spread.

History seems to teach us that any religion is better than no religion. When the Romans believed and trusted their pagan gods, they were industrious and prosperous. But when they abandoned these religious beliefs Rome fell.

Montmorency Cherry.—This is a favorite variety at Green's Fruit Farm. Recently I spent some time along the rows of trees which were all ablaze with the bright red fruit of the Montmorency Cherry. Our trees are branched low. They are not over six years old, yet they have produced several fine crops of fruit. At present they do not stand much higher than my head, but they spread out widely. Each tree is a beautiful object.

I cannot think of any more attractive tree for the city garden or lawn than a tree of the Montmorency Cherry trained with low heads and cut back each year so that they do not grow too tall. Though there are a great many ornamental shrubs grown for the beauty of their fruit, no shrub or tree could be more beautiful than were these Montmorency Cherry trees when filled with fruit.

Last year in taking a trolley ride towards Lake Ontario I saw by the roadside a long row of Montmorency Cherry trees planted

within a few feet of the wagon track of the main highway. These trees had received no cultivation and yet they were heavily laden with large and excellent fruit. I said then that I had never seen a fruit bearing tree more attractive than were these Montmorency Cherry trees.

There is no cherry more productive or more saleable than Montmorency. It is steadily grown in favor each year for ten years past until now it is well known to every canning factory and cherry grower.

Russian Mulberry for Poultry.

The mulberry is an interesting fruit but little known to most people. The Russian Mulberry is very hardy and for this reason is more desirable for the middle and northern states than any other variety. It is grown mostly from seedlings, therefore, the fruit of each tree varies somewhat, but in nearly every case it is an abundant bearer of fruit not over from three-fourths to one-half of an inch long. I have seen the fruit an inch long. It is an abundant bearer and bears in an early age. The fruit ripens and falls off daily, often continuing to ripen and fall for three or four weeks.

Poultry are very fond of the mulberry, and thrive on it. It is a well shaped and attractive tree with attractive foliage. I advise every reader to have a few Russian Mulberries growing on his place, not only for its beauty and shade but for its fruit. Many people enjoy eating the fruit, and it may be made into pies and sauces where other berry fruit is scarce.

Early Purple Cherry.—I do not know why the nurseries have stopped propagating this old variety which is now rarely seen. A subscriber sent me a sample of this fruit which he says usually ripens in Pennsylvania, May 17th. It is not so large as Tartarian. I saw a tree growing near Rochester yesterday. It is the only tree I have seen in this locality. It ripens earlier than any other cherry. It is almost black and the fruit from this tree was of high quality, but the fruit received from Pennsylvania was of poor quality, possibly from its having been picked before it was ripe.

Windsor Cherry.—This variety of cherry is valuable on account of its ripening very late, the latest of all of its class so far as I know, ripening at Rochester, N. Y. from seven to twelve days later than Tartarian. It may not be quite so large as Tartarian. It is very productive. Its color is almost black. It is claimed that the Windsor is the hardiest of any variety of its class. It originated in Canada, therefore, there seems to be reason to assume that it is a hardy variety.

Cherry and Apple Trees in Parks.

How to make the public parks of cities and villages attractive is one of the important questions of the day. In Rochester's most beautiful parks there are big chestnut trees which are attractive features, and yet they have cost nothing. The foliage and blossoms, the covering of burs for the nuts, and the nuts themselves, are beautiful. The question of introducing other attractions into the large parks has never been considered. I suggest that an acre or two of cherry trees be planted in some corner of our beautiful parks, and that a small apple orchard might be introduced into some of our parks, greatly to the enjoyment of many people.

I am a member of the Oak Hill golf club. At the north and south end of these golf links are apple trees bearing fruit, not of high quality. Golf men who pass these trees seldom go by without eating an apple, but the eating and the fruit is not all which recommends fruits in the parks. Cherry trees properly planted and pruned are attractive in foliage in blossoms and in fruit. In driving about the parks, it will be a pleasant sight to see a thrifty orchard of cherry or apple trees. Such trees are suggestive of home comforts and progress.

A new Sprayer.

Mr. C. A. Green: I am sending you by this mail a photo of my brother's new orchard sprayer; he has eight of them working in the Yakima Valley, Washington, and they have proved to be a great thing. He sprays under a pressure of from 200 to 250 pounds pressure to the square inch and your team does the work. I think your Mr. Van Deman saw the machine at the Spokane apple show. He lacks the capital to go ahead and manufacture this machine. Do you think by advertising in your Fruit Grower that parties with capital could be interested in its manufacture. It is a big success and is the coming sprayer of the times.—L. C. Thompson, Ill.

Reply to Mr. L. C. Thompson: One of the most difficult things in the world is to introduce a new invention. It requires a bigger man to introduce an invention than to invent the machine itself.

Manufacturers are the ones to try to get interested and, yet any capitalist would be helpful to you. If Prof. Van Deman saw the spray machine and would recommend it, it would be a vast help to you.

Two good Currants.

Dear Sir: How will Red Cross and Fay's Prolific currant compare as to vigor of growth, size of bunch and productiveness? How do white grape and White Imperial compare in regard to these qualities? Melon vines wither and die in a few days. What is the cause and the remedy? Something seems to be working at the roots.—D. McCarthy, Ind.

Reply: Red Cross Currant is a vigorous grower while Fay's Prolific is a slow dwarfish grower. Both are large and productive varieties. White Grape currant is vigorous and productive. White Imperial I have no experience with. Your melon vines are probably stung by a large black beetle, the remedy is to trap the beetles under a board and kill them. Thanks for your suggestions.

Reply to Anna Brennehan, Pa.: I prefer clean cultivation in the orchard at least once a week up to August 1st, rather than to have any crop of any kind growing there. I have not had much experience with artichokes and know but little of them. I advise you not to pour hot water or strong lye on the roots of any trees in order to kill the worms. Dig out the peach grub from the roots of the peach trees in May or June and again in October and then bank up a foot high around each peach tree.

Reply to Mrs. John F. Pierce, N. Y.: Cherry trees do better when planted early in the spring or in fall than when planted late in spring. The top branches should have been cut back not less than one-half when they were planted. We get more complaints from loss of sweet cherries than from any other class of fruit trees. As an experiment I once picked up a cull sweet cherry tree that had been exposed for weeks in the packing house without protection; I cut back the head closely, planted carefully in cultivated soil and now it stands fifteen feet high in my garden. So you see there is something in the way trees are handled and planted. Sour cherries transplant more easily than sweet varieties.

Reply to Mr. King: Thanks for 75 cents for subscription. Any kind of soot from the chimney or stovepipe is a good fertilizer. Probably you refer to soft coal ashes which do not differ much from hard coal ashes. Such ashes do not contain much fertilizer and yet I would be glad to have such ashes applied to my soil if I could secure them simply by drawing them. They are particularly helpful to heavy clayey soil to loosen it; they contain a little fertility. I send you the plum booklet as requested.

Dividing Acres into Lots.

Reply: I would divide up the planting so that on each quarter acre lot there would be an assortment of fruit such as grapes, apples, peaches, pears, plums, quince and cherries. On the front part of each lot I would plant maple and elm or Catalpa so that they would be in line in front of the houses bordering the roadway, which roadway I assume you will lay out. It would be a great advantage to the property to have it planted as you have indicated. Any person buying a lot would be attracted by fruit or ornamental trees. The planting of such trees on a lot might cost only \$5.00 to \$10.00 per lot but might add \$100.00 or more to the value of each.

C. A. Green's reply to a Lady: By reading Green's Fruit Grower every month you will get some knowledge of fruit culture. For ten cents I will mail you my booklet, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay," which will give you my personal experience. But situated as you are I advise you to employ a man who has some knowledge of fruit growing. Such a man would be of great value in giving you a start, and in instructing your boys in fruit growing. I say this for I know that it is difficult to instruct anyone thoroughly by printed matter, since the conditions are so different in different localities.

The strawberry, blackberry, grape, currant and gooseberry begin to bear fruit sooner than orchard trees. Peach trees, plums and cherries come into bearing sooner than apples. Dwarf pears come into bearing earlier than most fruit trees. I would not plant anything in Connecticut in the fall but hardy fruits such as hardy apples and pears, possibly plums but not peach. Small fruits can be planted in the fall excepting the strawberry, if a small forkfull of strawy manure or litter is placed over the plant as winter approaches.

Scraping the Trunks of Trees.

Much advice is often given on this subject, and the practice is often recommended by some journals. The operation may often do no harm, but as it exposes the inner bark to the cold and storms of winter, its utility is questionable. Much stress is sometimes laid on washing the trunks for producing healthy growth, but there is no doubt that cultivating and fertilizing the ground for some distance about the trees is far more valuable.

City Garden and Toads.

Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion: I note on page 18, October Fruit Grower, an inquiry from Charles R. Turner, "what to do with a small place or city lot?"

My lot is 80 by 200 feet and at no expense except spading—\$2.00, fertilizer, \$1.00 and one cent each for toads, I do all the work myself in the morning before 7:30 o'clock and evening after six o'clock, occasionally a Saturday afternoon.

I have on my lot in bearing four peach trees, seven plum trees, six dwarf pear trees, one standard grafted to three kinds, six dwarf cherry trees, one standard cherry tree, twenty-one varieties of grapes nineteen now in bearing; two hundred strawberry plants; (one hundred plants yielding 119 quarts this season); four varieties of blackberries, two varieties of red raspberries, black caps, two; red, black and white currants, 200 asparagus plants.

I am a few blocks from a school and pay the boys one cent each for garden toads. I have colony houses distributed all over the garden and have not less than 1,000 toads on the place.

For flowers I have fourteen lilacs; 100 tulips, 1,500 crocus in front lawn; forty varieties of roses, peonies, pinks, violets and in fact all kinds of flowers usually found on a home place.



The Home of C. B. Nichols

To-day I have three varieties of roses in full bloom, also ripe red raspberries and white and red strawberries.

I devote a small place for experimental purposes or breeding-bed and have several kinds of freak plants and fruits that I have crossed, some of which are useful, others worthless.

I have a vegetable garden and raise all the vegetables we need except corn and potatoes, which I do not plant, but have had several bushels of fine sweet-potatoes every year.

I have a small hen-house and sixteen hens, which furnish all the eggs that we can possibly use the year round.

Few people realize the health, pleasure and possibilities to be derived from a city lot.

Fruit is my hobby and grapes my favorite. My trees and vines came from Rochester and if I were to plant 1,000 white grape vines, I should plant 999 of C. A. Green's white grape and then send for another.

I would add that I have cotton in blossom, sugar cane fifteen feet high, pine-apples, fig and lemon trees with fruit now in the garden; have had no frost as yet. The pines, lemons and figs will go under cover to-morrow.

Mr. Turner will have no trouble to raise any kind of fruit or vegetables in this State, the whole secret is cultivate continuously, spray, and toads.—C. B. Nichols.

Electrocuted Eggs.—It is possible that the peculiar taste of a cold-storage egg, which is something not easy to mistake, may be removed if experiments now being made by an electrical company are successful. Says "The Inventive Age," Washington, April:

"It is claimed that when fresh eggs are placed in cold storage the eggs are alive; that they are slowly frozen to death, and that in spite of the preservative qualities of the ice, the eggs do not taste good when cooked. It is now believed that by 'electrocuting' the eggs, the natural fresh taste may be retained and not removed when the eggs are placed in cold storage. The eggs are 'killed' by placing a metal cap on each end of the egg and then throwing on a pressure of 500 volts."

Santa Clara Prunes to Yield \$10,000,000.

The demand for prunes this year by Eastern dealers has assumed abnormal proportions. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 will be received for this year's crop by Santa Clara County, this State, and that for other dried fruits a half million more will be received, says The New York Times.

There are about 4,000 orchardists in the county, and they are much elated over the situation. About 90 per cent. of the crop has been sold to the packers at about double the price paid last year, and there is no carry over of last year's prunes.

Of apricots there was a carry over in 1910 of about 25,000,000 pounds, and the crop this year, while smaller than it was in 1910, does not have to compete with a last year's excess. The prune crop of this valley is two and a half times greater than it was in 1910.

Peaches are not raised in Santa Clara County so extensively as in former years. In the upper Sacramento Valley immense wheat fields have been converted into peach orchards during the past few years, and that locality is now becoming as famous for peaches as this valley has long been noted for its prunes. The crop there this year is only about 60 per cent. of what it was last year.

An industry that has developed in a gratifying way of recent years in this county is the putting up of cherries with the stems on, in barrels, with a brine preservative, and these are shipped East by the carload to manufacturers of maraschinos. The Royal Arm is the cherry preferred for this purpose. For two years previous to this the cherry crop has been injured seriously by the thrip, by that is not the case this year.

In the handling of the fruit crop in this State the industry is hampered by the fact that it gives employment to help for only one-fourth of the year. When the country was full of Chinamen there was no difficulty on this regard, but these people have returned to their own country in a great measure. Their successors, the Japanese, are developing industries on their own account, joining their forces and buying or leasing land for themselves.

To the estimate of \$15,000,000 to be distributed in Santa Clara County this year for fruit must be added other millions derived from the sale of green fruit and canned fruit. There are several immense canning establishments in the county and their output this year will be enormous.

An Inexact Science.

Agriculture is frequently said to be an "inexact science," but so is medicine, astronomy, electricity, chemistry, etc., etc. Man don't know it all and probably never will, although from time to time some new, widely heralded discovery gets human nature so stuck on itself that it calmly announces some absurdity such as "Man has harnessed the elements," "Man has mastered the air," "Man has solved the secret of plant growth." Such announcements are quite frequently followed by a blizzard or a tornado or a famine which sends man, the self announced and only original harnesser of nature, on the run for cover, if he isn't wiped out entirely by one of the elements which he is alleged to have harnessed. Considerably less than one-half a century ago we were taught that there were 63 elements, indivisible and unchangeable. We discovered in the course of reading that a few years before this the number had been announced as 37. Our big daughter, but a couple of years ago, was taught that there were 115. In the middle of April, Prof. Fennel, of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, succeeded in breaking up iodine, one of the guaranteed unbreakable elements, and discovered another one. With startling frequency we read of air masters dashed to death by the very element said to have been mastered.

Comets.

Comets break up happy families of astronomers, and the green cheese theory of the moon's composition still holds as good as any other theory, as far as proof goes. Electricians are, on many items, as much up in the air as was Benjamin Franklin's kite. Medical experts of high degree, find mankind a 15-14-13 puzzle, with one man's food another man's poison.

Very plain it is that the science of plant growth along with the other sciences will always present phases beyond man's power to adequately explain, leaving mathematics to hold the proud position of the only really exact science, and even this prosaic member of the science family has its unthinkable fourth dimension.

Withal we are "tickled to death," because we are alive, and have as our portion, a place in that inexact science, agriculture, which combines each and every one of the rest of the world's inexact sciences, including plumbing and legislation.

Another voracious appetite for knowledge was that of the great Goethe, the poet, who experimented with human beings, as a botanist does with flowers. He asked questions of everybody and everything.

And after all, that which distinguishes the successful man from the unsuccessful is the habit of seeking information by asking questions.

It pays to ask.—Boston Globe.

"Of him it may well be said that to understand everything is to forgive everything."

If Soda Crackers Grew on Trees

Nature would cover them with shells, like nuts, protecting from moisture, mildew, dirt and insects.

Just so are Uneeda Biscuit protected by the moisture-proof, dust-proof package. It keeps them oven-fresh and crisp, retaining all their flavor and goodness till used.

Think it over and you will always buy the protected kind

Uneeda Biscuit

Never Sold in Bulk

5¢

In the moisture-proof package

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The New-York Tribune Farmer

Is a thoroughly practical, helpful, up-to-date illustrated national weekly, read by the most enterprising and successful farmers in all parts of the United States. Special pages for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, Horticulture, Young People, Women Folks, Science and Mechanics, Short Stories and the most elaborate and reliable Market Reports. Every member of every farmer's family should read it regularly every week. Regular price of the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FARMER is \$1.00 per year.

Green's Fruit Grower

Our readers tell us that Green's Fruit Grower is the best monthly magazine that comes to their homes. For nearly thirty years we have been trying to learn how to make a valuable rural publication. That we have succeeded is shown from the fact that Green's Fruit Grower has more paid subscribers than any similar publication in the world.

SPECIAL COMBINATION PRICE

New-York Tribune Farmer one year and Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00.

Address GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Get yourself a home in the sunshiny

Pecos Valley

New Mexico-Texas

Let Apples and Alfalfa insure you and yours against the future. They can and will do it.

Do you realize what land ownership in the irrigated valleys of the West means? It insures independence, comfort, a bank account, friends and secure old age, for you and yours. It means a better home, a wider outlook, greater prosperity for yourself, a better education and an enlarged opportunity for the children.

There is no better place to attain all this than in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico and Texas. The soil, climate and seasons are in ideal combination. Water for irrigation is abundant from artesian wells, within a restricted district; from private and community pumping plants, and from well-established gravity canals, outside the artesian belt.

Two projects of the United States Reclamation Service are in this valley. The soil of the Pecos Valley is deep and rich in all essential plant foods.

Pecos Valley apples eagerly are sought in the Eastern and European markets.

The famous pea-green alfalfa grown in this valley commands a premium wherever offered for sale.

But you are not confined to the two A's. Pears and peaches, grapes and small fruit, grain and garden truck, melons and cantaloupes all bear bountifully and return a handsome profit for the time, energy and money invested.

The splendid climate and abundant sunshine puts color and flavor into all crops grown.

You can buy land to-day, with water developed, at from \$75 an acre and up. Land without developed water may be had for as low as \$5 or \$10 an acre.

Most of this land is sold on liberal terms, requiring only a small cash payment.

The social conditions in the valley are good. Excellent schools are found; everywhere there are good roads, numerous churches, and your neighbors are the kind of people you are used to associating with.

The average holding is small. The orchard homes are near to one another, making possible social activities that back East are impossible.

I have a little booklet that tells the story of the Pecos Valley in simple, readable style. I want you to have a copy.

Write to me to-day. I will send it. C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen. Colonization Agt. A. T. & S. F. Ry., 2241 Railway Exchange, Chicago.



WOMAN'S Department

Hints to Housekeepers.

Don't sacrifice neatness in the inside finishing to speed.

Wash dish towels in cold water, with plenty of soap, and rinse in cold water every time they are used.

All dishes should be scraped before washing. A small wooden knife is best for the purpose.

To repair a tablecloth lay it quite flat with the hole uppermost and cover it with a piece of plain Brussels net, tack it on and darn with fine flax. When ironed it will scarcely be noticeable. If the tablecloth is beyond repair cut squares from the best part of it and hem round. These will answer as serviettes for everyday use.

Clear up as you work; it saves much time in the end.

Try sewing short pieces of tape to the tops of hose, to fasten supporters to, and thus save many holes.

Never put pans and kettles half filled with water, on the stove to soak. Keep them full of cold water, and soak them away from the heat.

Where there is only one woman for cook, waitress and kitchen girl, it is well, after the table is cleared and the dishes neatly packed to wash first the kitchen dishes, after to wash table dishes.

New England Apple Pie.

There are a number of ways of making apple pie, but none more appetizing than that which the New England housewife calls "the old-fashioned apple pie." It is prepared by lining a deep pie dish with good flaky crust and filling it up with very thinly sliced apples, little lumps of butter being tucked in here and there. Take a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of cinnamon and a teaspoonful of flour, mix together, add three-quarters of a cupful of good molasses, mix thoroughly; then turn over the apples, put on the top crust and bake in a steady oven. It has to be carefully watched, for it has a bad habit of running over. The pie is very rich and is good hot or cold.

During the reign of Charles I. of England everybody wore boots and spurs, whether he ever mounted a horse or not.

In A. D. 394 the breeches makers were expelled from Rome, and all persons were ordered to discontinue wearing breeches.

Easy Breakfast!

A bowl of crisp

Post Toasties

and cream—
the thing's done!

Appetizing
Nourishing
Convenient

Ready to serve right
out of the package

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Imitation in the Kitchen.

There was a trout stream rushing down the middle of the valley, and there were tall pines along the happy slopes, and there was a spring of delicious water at one end of the peaceful valley, and scattered all through under the green and the soft murmur of the pines were little log cabins where you could sleep with your door open, and all your windows wide open, and dream of sunlight on the brown waters of the flickering shadows on the brown earth all night long, says "New York American."

And you could waken to the murmur of the stream and the laughter of little children, and there was a homely little dining room in a low log cabin, set in the midst of things, and in the homely dining room there was set three times a day a table—a plain sawed lumber table—with a coarse but clean tablecloth and thick tumblers and clean napkins.

And at that table we sat and feasted. Hams, bacon, salt pork with fried apples, trout, once in a while chicken, corn bread, wild honey, cherry pie, creamy biscuits, five kinds of pickles, three kinds of "sauce," meat pie, jelly cake and all the good things we Americans pretend to despise these days.

And at the head of the table sat a rosy woman, and back and forth from the clean little kitchen came and went the rosy woman's three buxom daughters, laughing with us who ate and pressing more biscuits and more gravy and more rich buttermilk upon us as our willing appetites failed a little.

And oh! how we did eat and drink and laugh and make merry up there in the little green cup in the mountains! And the wind sighed in the gusty pines and the little stream sang ever of the sounding sea—and we were happy.

This year I went back to the little valley. Gone the rosy woman and her three buxom daughters, gone the comfortable cat that sat in the sunny window, gone the white hen and her brood that were wont to tell each other wondrous tales in the noonday sun just outside the slant of the sill of the old dining room door.

And in the place of all these things—oh! save the anguished mark—a cafe.

A little cheap, pitiful, imitation cafe, with imitation food on the table and imitation dishes on the imitation bill of fare. Sixty breakfast dishes, and not one of them fit to eat. And all that cooked by a little imitation woman with a stingy mouth and greedy eyes. Not an honest American dish on the bill of fare, and not an honest American bit of cooking in the entire place.

Gone the glamor, gone the biscuits, the wild honey, the corn bread—all gone—and everybody nibbling at little make-believe French things that nobody could eat.

Don't's for Preserving Time.

Don't use cold sugar for jellies; measure the strained fruit juice; to each pint allow one pound of the best granulated sugar. Put it on a platter in the oven to heat and add it to the boiling liquid.

Don't put hot preserves in cold glasses or jars and expect no accidents; have the glasses or jars in scalding water, rinse well, then fill as quickly as possible.

Don't allow preserves to stand about after they are cold; put melted paraffin on, cover with lids, wash off every trace of stickiness and put in a cool, dark place for future use.

Don't cook preserves over a gas range without an asbestos mat.

Don't let them cook without stirring, even when the fire is slow.

Don't neglect to drop apples, pears, peaches and all light colored fruit into a bowl of cold water as you prepare them, to prevent discoloration before cooking.

Boys fishing at night, had built a bonfire on the Mohawk river bank, a few feet from a hay car containing sixty-five bales of hay, on a New York Central siding. When the fish was landed it fell among the burning brands and threshed about wildly, showering sparks in every direction, one of which alighted in the hay and kindled the blaze.—Dryden "Herald."

A sober man may brag of his winnings, but the gambler who says much about his losses is either drunk or crazy.

Laugh and the World Laughs With You.

Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.

Sing, and the hills will answer.
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.

Be glad, and your friends are many;
Be sad, and you lose them all.
There are none to decline your nectar'd wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.

There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on,
Through the narrow aisle of pain.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Vest's Eulogy on the Dog.

The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

Gentlemen of the jury, a man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer, he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death.

Pudding-Head Philosopher.

It's a good biter who can take a bite himself.

The boy who sows wild oats never cuts the lawn.

The higher education will soon include aerial navigation.

To grow old gracefully just watch an old weeping willow.

The harder the times the softer the suckers seem to get.

Wedding bells haven't the same pitch that liberty bells have.

If a woman can afford it, she is languid; if not, she is lazy.

The promising young man may be all right, but a paying one is better.

When spading in the garden of love be sure to dig up something worth while.

Predatory wealth is very bad, but wealth is not the only thing that is predatory.

It is very easy for a bride to look modest when she knows she has drawn one of the small prizes.

Do not try to make a heaven on earth. Be content with making home happy, pleasant and comfortable.

If the hairs of a woman's head are also numbered, the hair census must show a healthy increase this year.

When you show some men a favor, instead of appreciating it, they flatter themselves that they have worked you.

Some men are born great and some have greatness thrust upon them, of course, but the great majority of the first class manage to live it down, while some of the latter class successfully duck.—Farm and Field.

Women say that when a young couple marry they should care more for each other as they grow older. That's theory; fact is different.

Every year you hear of things that went on behind your back last year, that would have greatly displeased you, had you known of it at the time.



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have a strong tone, are easy to play and finely finished. They have given satisfaction for more than fifty years. They sell themselves, so we want them to talk in your home. Prices from \$5 to \$150. Send for free catalog, beautifully illustrated in colors. E. T. Root & Sons, 1505 E. 55 St., Chicago

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, I thought I'd let it only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do. It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, I said to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it? Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. It'll save you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 349 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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Read all books instantly in *gratulations*, *lost water bags*, *the copper*, *cooking utensils*, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them. Price 50 cents. Sample box 10c. Complete box, 25c. Send 25c. postpaid. Wonderful opportunity for live agents. Write today. E. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 128, Amsterdam, N.Y.

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He disturbs you with his talk. Green employs no agents or peddlers to sell his trees. Green's catalog makes a silent call at your house. This catalog will lie on the table until you are ready to open it and read its contents. If you desire to buy anything mentioned in the catalog you are sure to find it so, but you are not talked to death meanwhile. Green's catalog with lithographs covers an ornamental to any farmer's table and can be read with pleasure, profit and interest. If it leads to your planting an orchard or a garden for supplying your home with fresh fruit, our catalog may be the most profitable book you have in the house next to the Bible. Green's catalog sent free when called for. Capital \$100,000. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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Patterns for Women Who Sew.

- 5439—Ladies' Twenty-four-Inch Length Coat. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36, or 2 1/2 yards of 50-inch material; 1/2 yard of 24-inch satin.
- 5593—Ladies' Shirt Waist. Cut in 7 sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material.
- 1729—Ladies' Kitchen Apron and Sleeve. 4 sizes, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 4 1/2 yards 36 inches wide.
- 5579—Ladies' Four Gored Empire Skirt. Cut in 5 sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 2 1/2 yards around lower edge and requires 4 yards of 36-inch material. Without band facing 1/2 yard less is needed.
- 5574—Girls' Dress Having Three-Piece Skirt and Separate Blouse. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 requires for dress 2 yards of 36-inch material. For gimpes, 1 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.
- 5584—Boys' Shirt Blouse With or Without Back-Yoke Facing. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Age 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material.
- 5588—Girls' Coat, with Sleeves Extending to Neck Edge. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.
- 5374—Misses' and Small Women's Long Box-Coat. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 requires 5 yards of 44 inches wide; 1/2 yard 27-inch contrasting goods.
- 5568—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 24 measures 3 1/2 yards around lower edge and requires 3 yards of 50-inch material.
- 4142—Ladies' Corset Cover. 7 sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 2 yards of 16-inch flouncing.
- 5595—Ladies' Tucked Shirt Waist. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 27-inch material.
- 5573—Ladies' Twenty-eight-Inch length Coat. Cut in 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/2 yards of 50-inch material; 1 yard of 24-inch satin.

4652—Ladies' Long Kimono. 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust it requires 7 1/2 yards 27 inches wide.

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Patterns 10c. each. Order pattern by number, and give size in inches. Address Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WISE SANITARY MAXIMS.

Consumers League Forms List For Benefit of General Humanity.

Rules for the Kitchen.

Keep all food covered in ice box or cupboard. A paper bag is easily slipped over a platter of food to protect it.

Save your clean paper bags.

Keep your ice box clean and filled with ice if possible.

Don't leave food standing around in kitchen or living room. Don't stand it in a sink or wash tub. Keep your garbage pail clean and covered and don't stand it near the ice box or where you keep food.

Protect all food from flies.

Wash thoroughly all meat, fish, vegetables and fruit before using.

Boil or filter the drinking water if it is not clear.

Don't let drinking water stand uncovered. The air of living rooms is full of dirt from human breath and human bodies; therefore air your rooms daily.

Keep your cooking utensils clean and off the floor.

Vermin and mice carry infection. They never stay in clean places.

Don't serve food on a dirty table, nor from dirty utensils. Keep the dishpan clean and everything else that has to do with food. The cook's hands must be clean. Typhoid fever has been contracted from dirty hands.

Keep flies out of your house, especially the kitchen.

MAXIMS FOR THE STORE.

Buy food at the cleanest stores only.

Buy only clean, fresh food.

Refuse to take food handled by dirty hands. Insist upon it being well wrapped. Papers bags are best.

Buy only the purest candies. Is the candy pure and clean that your children buy from the push cart? Do not buy decayed fruit because it is cheap.

Do not buy bread and cakes at dirty bakeries. Look into the baking rooms, if possible. Are they clean?

Examine the packages of cereals for worms before cooking. Packages of long standing often become infested with worms and are sometimes found at the best stores.

Does your grocer keep his butter and milk in clean, cold places and are they covered? Does he keep his candies, figs, dates, berries, lettuce, bread, etc., exposed to flies and dust from the street, in shop or show window? Flies carry dirt and disease to food and man.

Are your grocer and butcher and baker cleanly in person? Are their clerks cleanly?

Urge them to keep their goods off the sidewalk. There is danger of disease in street dirt. Ask the delicatessen store-keeper and the pushcart man to keep their eatables covered.

Refuse to buy food sold in open buckets which stand uncovered in the store day after day.

How to Make Good Vinegar.

Use only sound windfall apples for the making of cider, free from rot of any kind; let the cider remain out of doors until as much of the impurities of it as can be worked off; then put it into the cellar to remain until it becomes vinegar, which will be in almost a year, when it should be "racked off" before it is ready for use. Cider and vinegar barrels must be thoroughly cleaned and perfectly free from the "mother" that many people believe a necessity to constitute good vinegar. "Mother" is the impurities of cider, and none of it should be allowed to remain in the barrel. If any of your neighbors think otherwise, give it to them for their vinegar; perhaps they will feel happy for the gift. Don't put in any corn, molasses or anything else to hasten its consummation. Time is all that is required.

GOOD CROPS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Outlook Bright for Apples, Peaches and Grapes, Says Statistician.

Major R. R. Riddell, chief of the bureau of statistics of the State Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a trip through western New York and the fruit-growing sections of the southern tier, declares there is no reason to fear poor crops this year in New York State.

"There will be plenty of apples, peaches and grapes," said he, "and although cereals do not seem to be growing as high as in former years, they are more heady and perhaps of better quality. The corn crop throughout the state, will, I think, be the best in years."

"In the Southern tier where fruit raising is the principal industry, the orchards and vineyards are in fine condition."

We are now mailing our 600-page Catalogue, and it will be sent to you, FREE and Postpaid, upon request.

DRESS BETTER AT LOWER COST

Your money will go further this Fall than it has gone in several seasons, owing to the very unsettled conditions which have existed in the textile trade for several months. We have been fortunate in our purchases of raw materials and made up goods. Then, too, the new styles for Fall are extremely beautiful, more attractive than ever. You will be delighted with the strikingly beautiful garments which have been designed for the Fall and Winter season, and surprised to learn the very low prices which will bring them to you from the great Macy store in New York City. Many of our buyers have returned or are now returning from the fashion centers of Europe, bringing with them the newest things produced by the style creators of the old world, and you will surely want to see the new Macy Catalogue with its wonderful variety of merchandise, beautifully illustrated, fully and accurately described, and all so attractively priced as to enable you to dress better this season at a very material saving.

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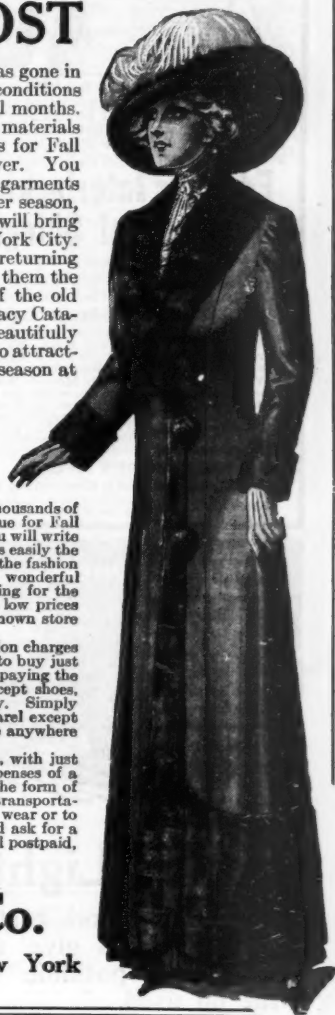
will surprise you. This beautiful garment is only one of thousands of ready-to-wear garments illustrated in the Macy Catalogue for Fall and Winter and we are ready to send you a free copy if you will write for it. The new book is larger and better than ever. It is easily the largest catalogue issued by any retail store in New York, the fashion center of America. It contains 636 pages, showing a wonderful variety of dependable, high grade merchandise, everything for the family, everything for the home, all priced at the same low prices which have made Macy's the largest and most widely known store in New York.

Then, too, our new policy of prepaying the transportation charges on thousands of articles enables the woman in California to buy just as cheaply as the woman in New York City. We are prepaying the transportation charges on all ready-to-wear apparel except shoes, and all jewelry. There is nothing more for you to pay. Simply send us the price we ask for any article of wearing apparel except shoes, or any piece of jewelry, and we will deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

Our merchandise passes from first hands direct to you, with just one small profit added. We cut out the profits and expenses of a host of middlemen and pass along the saving to you in the form of lower prices, and on thousands of articles we pay all the transportation charges too. Therefore, before you buy anything to wear or to use this Fall, please write us a letter or a postal card and ask for a copy of our new book. It will be sent you by mail, free and postpaid, the day we receive your request.

R. H. Macy & Co.

607 Macy Building, Herald Square, New York



CHIPS OF WISDOM.

Josh Billings.

Just about in proportion that a woman becomes famous away from home, she has dun suthin she hadn't oughter.

I don't think it will pay enny man tew be poor jist for the sake ov being a philosopher.

The sharpest men hav the fewest ideas, but, like the sunglass, they kan focus them quick, and the consequentz is sumbody gits burnt.

Them hosses who aekt just az though they was agoin to run away awl the time hardly ever do; but the doxy ones when they do git started kant run fast enuff to suit them. It is sum so with the human critters.

Pleasure is just as natural az smelling; there is az mutch joy in sliding down hill by moonlight on a barrel stave, as thare iz forty years afterwards in bein principle stockholder and president ov a double-track ralerode.

Pitty is the poorest beggar ov the whole lot. "Pitty the sorrows ov a poor old man," iz a fust rate way tew hav the dogs set at you—better a good deal be a little sassy.

Sum people lose twice when they bet. they bet without enny pluck, and lose without enny pluck. Yu kant kure laziness by bribery, nor shame; the only way to kure it iz tew share it. Laziness iz one ov those kind ov things that haz no memory at all and but an indifferent recollection.

"Early impresuns are the most lasting"—the fust kiss and the fust licking cum under this hed.

Reputashun is a good deal like a bonfire, yu hav got tew keep pileing on the shavings. If you don't the flame will soon subdew.

I was once asked if mi forefathers was Englishmen. I told the illiterate cuss who propagated the question that I didn't have but one father, and he was strictly of the Massachewetts purswashun.

Good wit is sumthing like good luck—the more soon and unexpected it iz, the better.

Swearing is a useless and disagreeable habit, but there are more men trying to quit smoking than are making honest efforts to quit profanity.

When writing to advertisers who use this magazine

PLEASE

mention that you saw their advertisement in GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

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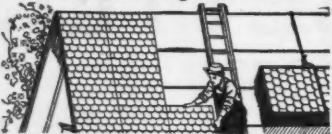
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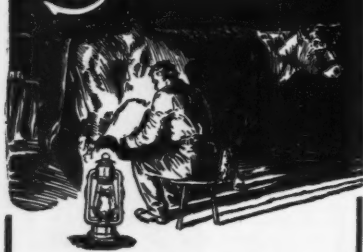
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We have a Special Cash Money-Making Proposition for the man who writes for it, in each community. Get your own roof at the lowest price and let it make money for you! Write for our big FREE Catalog No. 106! Send dimensions of your buildings and we will quote you cost of an Edwards Roof—freight prepaid.

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makes night work easier. Rayo lanterns give the most light possible for the oil used.

Rayo Lanterns will not blow or jar out.

They are easy to clean. Easy to fill and light. Made to stand hard wear.

You can get Rayo Lanterns in various sizes, finishes and styles. Each is the best you can buy of its particular kind.

All Rayo lanterns are equipped with selected Rayo globes, clear, red or green, as desired, and wicks are inserted in the burners, ready to light.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of the

Standard Oil Company
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1 1/2 H. P. Farm Engine \$49.50

Greatest value ever offered in a 4 cycle water-cooled farm engine. Runs any kind of machinery—pumps—saws—separators—feed grinders—water systems—electric light outfits, etc.

4 & 6 h. p. sizes at proportionate prices. Also complete line of 2 cycle engines. Very simple. Uses little fuel. Best material and workmanship. Made to last a lifetime. Shipped complete all ready to run. No extras to buy. Guaranteed by a big responsible concern. Write for catalog TODAY and get about 30 Day Trial Offer.

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NEWTON'S REMEDY removes the cause, prevents and cures Indigestion, Coughs, Distempers. Death to Heaves. Removes intestinal worms and is an excellent conditioner. Standard remedy for 21 years. Guaranteed for Heaves. At dealers' or direct, prepaid \$1 a can. Book explains fully, free. **THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., TOLEDO, OHIO**

WARRANTED HOSIERY \$1.00
FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
If troubled with perspiring feet, try style M No. 90 Sanitary Men's Socks. Combed Maco yarn, innervulcanized linen heel and toe. For durability, appearance, comfort, cannot be excelled. Eight fast colors. All sizes. Two feet of wear in each pair. Economy Stocking Co., 306-9A Broadway, N. Y.

Fruit Farm Stories.

THE CHERRY A MONEY MAKER.

Yields at the Rate of \$3,000 Per Acre.

I have a row of Montmorency cherry trees, seventeen trees in the row, fourteen of these trees are in perfect condition and of good size, about 18 years of age, one is partly dead and two are for some reason much smaller than the others, but these seventeen trees this year produced 367 baskets or almost twenty-two baskets to a tree on the average. They are fifteen feet apart in the row, but have plenty of room on the sides if you figure that they should have twenty feet on the sides, this would give you over 3,000 baskets per acre. The average price of first-class Montmorency cherries like these this year was about 95c., so you will see that an acre of these trees would have produced \$3,000, says Weekly Canadian Fruit Grower.

Now besides these Montmorencies I have a small orchard of Windsor cherries, about sixteen years old, which have produced three or four very profitable crops. There are sixty trees or ought to be as there are three vacancies, but the spaces ought to be counted, so there are sixty trees. The crop was 795 baskets which brought the farm \$1.25 per basket or 8994. These trees are set 20x21 so that the space occupied is somewhat less than three-fifths of an acre, or a total yield of about \$1,660 per acre. The same orchard turned out nearly as much last year and only a little less the year before. I mention these two crops just to show what the prospects of cherry growing are on land exactly suitable for cherries but not to be taken as a guide as to what the average product would be. Cherries require special soil, deep rich, well drained, nothing will kill a cherry tree so quickly as cold water for the roots.

Currents.

The agricultural college of Michigan, as a result of experiments with currants, says that the currant is popular, being hardy and productive. It is remarkably free from the attacks of the borer, for which reason it is largely used for market plantations. The currant fly will also pass it by if varieties of more tender foliage are planted near. The Fay is a weak grower, of a sprawling habit, and it suffers much from the attacks of borers. These causes combined make it a failure here. Prince Albert is much later than the Victoria; a rapid, upright grower; young shoots large and strong; bunch short, compact and well filled; berries medium large and of good quality when fully ripe. It is quite free from the attacks of borers and its tough foliage is objectionable to the currant worm. It does not receive the attention it seems to deserve. It is said that it is hard to propagate. The White Dutch and the White Grape are the best of their class. The white currants are of less acidity than the red and are very desirable for dessert purposes. The black currants make a jelly that is highly prized by those who have once used it, and there is a market for a limited quantity of them. They are very little affected by insects and easily grown. The Crandall is undesirable because the berries on the bunch ripen at different times and this makes the labor of picking excessive. The berries are more tart than those of the black currant and larger in size; bushes rampant growers. Unproductive.

Science in The Orchard.

The state of Kansas has not been a prominent factor in the apple market in the past, but it may become so in the course of the next few years. If it ever does, the credit will be due to the Kansas Agricultural College, which has been doing missionary work in the direction of scientific orchard culture. The college last year "borrowed" orchards in the state to give the owners practical object-lessons. One of these orchards, located near Fort Scott was twenty years old and had never been distinguished for its product. The college experts took over half of the orchard, containing 105 trees, used the spraying machine freely, and gave it scientific treatment. The result was that these 105 trees yielded 456 bushels of choice apples, besides a quantity of apples that the owner of the orchard either made into cider or sold as windfalls. The cash receipts altogether were \$1,027.40. The net profit was placed at about \$900. This was more than he had realized in twenty years. Naturally, he has become a convert to scientific treatment of orchards. Its value was demonstrated practically before his own eyes. One such lesson is of more value than a ton of pamphlets and learned essays. Agricultural institutions, as well as farmers, can learn something from this experiment.

FRUIT AND FARM PROVERBS.

Selected by D. H. Christophel for Green's Fruit Grower.

Much food is in the tillage of the poor, but there is that, is destroyed for want of judgment.—Prov. 13—23.

If vain our toil

We ought to blame the culture not the soil.

—Pope.

Teach the plow exercise as carefully as you do the sword exercise, and let the officers of troops of life be held as much gentlemen as the officers of troops of death.—Ruskin.

Agriculture is the basis of all wealth, prosperity and luxury. In a country where the tillers of the field are free, everybody is free and ought to be prosperous. Happy is that country, where those who cultivate the land own it. Patriotism is born in the woods and fields—by lakes and streams—by crags and plains.—Ingersoll.

Many of our farmers are like the alchemists of old—they are ever searching for the miraculous seed—the means, which without any further supply of nourishment to the soil, scarcely rich enough to be sprinkled with indigenous plants shall produce crops of grain a hundred fold.—Liebig.

Population must increase rapidly, more rapidly than in former times, and ere long, the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of soil. No community whose every member possesses this art, can ever be the victims of oppression in any of its forms. Such a community will be alike independent of crowned kings, money kings and land kings.—Lincoln.

"The farmer has great health, and the appetite of health, and means to his end; he has broad lands for his home, wood to burn great fires, plenty of plain food; his milk at least is unwatered, and for sleep, he has cheaper and better and more of it than citizens."—Emerson.

"In the great household of nature, the farmer stands at the door of the bread-room, and weighs to each his loaf."—Emerson.

He who digs a well, constructs a stone fountain, plants a grove of trees by the roadside, plants an orchard, build a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone seat by the wayside, makes the land so far lovely and desirable, makes a future which he cannot carry away with him, but which is useful to his country long afterwards. The man who works at home, helps society at large with somewhat more of certainty than he who devotes himself to charities.—Emerson.

It is a thousand times better to till the ground and work for yourself, than to be hired by a corporation. Every man should endeavor to belong to himself.—Robert Ingersoll.

He is no clown that drives the plow, but he that does clownish things.—Poor Richard.

The farmer should vote only for such men as are able and willing to guard and advance the interests of labor. The farmers ought to have intelligence enough to know what they want and know how to get it.—Robert Ingersoll.

One of the first conditions of happiness is that the link between man and nature shall not be severed, that is that he shall be able to see the sky above him, and that he shall be able to enjoy the sunshine, the pure air, the fields with their verdure, their multitudinous life.—Tolstoy.

Columbian Raspberry, Productive and Profitable.

My foreman asked me to take a short walk at Green's Fruit Farm and see a small plantation of Columbian Raspberry, which for certain reasons had received no cultivation of any kind, horse cultivation or hoe, since the previous fall. The plants looked vigorous and healthy and yet the soil between the rows and among the plants was almost as hard as that in the highways, and the season has been one of the driest ever known at Green's Fruit Farm. Very little rain has fallen from May until the middle of July and yet I was told by my foreman that 142 bushels of raspberries had been picked from this little patch seeming to embrace not more than one-half acre of land, and all of these berries had been sold at ten cents a quart.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES

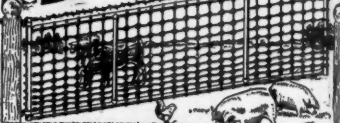
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Steel Farm Gate
4x10 Ft. each \$2.95
Complete with latch & hinges

Barbed Wire
30 Rod Spool \$1.50

Buy direct from factory at wholesale prices.

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STOCK STRONG—RUST PROOF

Bottom wires 1 inch apart. Will not sag or bag. Requires no boards—top or bottom—and fewer posts.

Costs less than netting. We pay freight. Send for Catalog.

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We manufacture Lawn and Farm FENCE. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is free. Write for it to-day.

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ORNAMENTAL FENCE

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Handsome, cost less than wood, more durable. Don't buy a fence until you get our Free Catalogue and Special Prices.

We can save you money.

Kokomo Fence Machine Co. 457 North St., Kokomo, Ind.

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Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, sawmills, threshers. Catalog free.

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Cider Machinery

Turn your surplus fruit into money. You can make handsome profits from the sale of cider, vinegar or fruit juices. Write for catalog of outfit.

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HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine.

Stewart Hartshorn

Horticultural Notes.

Soap suds makes a good fertilizer for celery. Where this plant is grown on a small scale a good soaking of the trenches two or three times a week will greatly improve the crop, says Ranch and Range. Crude carbolic acid for an insecticide is much cheaper than refined carbolic acid and serves the purpose for which it is intended fully as well. It will, like kerosene, emulsify with a solution of hard soap.

If the clover crop in the nursery or orchard happens to be crimson clover this is a good month to plow it under. By so doing much humus, nitrogen and moisture will be added to the soil.

Don't let potatoes sprout in the cellar. To avoid this keep the temperature low and the air dry.

Keep the garden cultivated. Give it as much attention as any cultivated crop on

There is something inspiring in the sight of a well mounted man on horseback. He cannot escape attention. He is practicing healthful and manly exercise, but still I felt like criticising this young man. He was evidently out to inspect the farm and see what the farm laborers were doing, but he should not have waited until ten o'clock before doing this very important work. I fear that he has the habit of lying in bed until late in the morning, then getting up to a late breakfast, then lounging over his cigar and paper. This man's father pursued an entirely different course, being out with his men in the field when the dew was on the grass at early morn, and working with his men all through the day. There were no abandoned fields or land going to waste under the management of the father.

How true it is that poverty is a better inheritance for a young man than wealth,



A 5-year old American Blush apple tree which measures 12 feet 10 inches in height and has a spread of 11 feet 8 inches; the trunk of this tree is 13 inches in circumference. This photograph shows what clean cultivation and proper rotation of crops will do for an orchard. Mr. Rhodes is standing directly underneath the tree.

the farm and above all do not put off the care of the garden for rainy days.

We should aim to have a personal acquaintance with our fruit trees. In order to do this it is necessary to enter their names in a book giving a plot of the ground. Such a record is a handy reference in the years to follow.

Just after the fruit has set the attacks of the codling moth, curculio and many other insects begin. A careful inspection will reveal the punctured or injured fruit. Remove such fruit with an unsparing hand from the apple, plum, peach and pear. The thinning of fruit at this time can be done and the fruit nipped off rapidly.

Give the children a small garden patch that they can call their own. Let them cultivate and care for vegetables and flowers and finally let them sell the products. Here is a chance to get the boys and girls interested in the farm. It will teach them observation, industry and economy.

In lawns, a deep, rich retentive loam is best. Such soil will stand drouth much better and give a thick sod. Sow a mixture of grass seed.

Try the use of a single stake for tomato plants. Drive a stout stake about four feet long and set out a tomato plant at each stake. Nip off the bottom branches and allow the plant to grow so as to give branches near the top.

Low-headed trees serve as a protection against sun scald. Keep the orchard trees headed low. New types of harness and implements have made it possible to practice cultivation in those orchards where the trees are headed low.

A Man on Horseback.

While driving through the country examining the condition of the orchards I saw a young man on horseback coming down the lane near his farm. This young man had inherited one of the largest and most fertile farms in western New York, and much money in addition to the farm. Like many other young men who inherit wealth, this man probably thought there was no necessity for exertion on his part, therefore the farm has a run down appearance. While the crops that have been cultivated were promising, owing to the depth and fertility of the soil, many of the best fields have been neglected and were simply occupied by weeds going to seed.

yet it is difficult to teach people that this is true. Men need prodding in order to accomplish much of anything. If the father has accumulated a fortune the son is likely to fall back on a bed of ease saying "What is the use for I have enough." Then dissipation and other vicious habits are liable to creep in, thus often the young man makes a wreck of his life, finally losing his inherited fortune by speculation and high living.

Marketing Apples.

One of the commercial data that growers of fruit in the Inland Empire have long needed, or at least have not possessed with sufficient fulness, is the cost of growing and marketing apples.

Washington State college has figured it out for 300 growers and some of the results surprise the laymen.

It appears that about fifty-two per cent. of the cost of a box of apples is due to packing, transportation and other expenditures connected with these operations. It is explicitly stated that, when only the best methods and the highest standards of packing are employed, the cost of growing one box of apples and placing it on the market is 53.1 cents. It is found that the expense of growing and marketing a box of fruit on irrigated land is five and one-half cents greater than of fruit from dry farms.

The conclusions are based on the data supplied by the Walla Walla and Palouse districts. They require, probably, to be checked by facts and figures from other districts. But so far as they apply they should prove of service and suggestiveness.—Spokane "Spokesman-Review."

Say Locust Bites Are Fatal.

The bite of the seventeen-year locust on blackberries is supposed to be the cause of the death of several persons in this county in the last few days. Two children of John Stubblefield died of poisoning three hours after eating blackberries. Two children of James Kelly died from the same cause.

A Difference.—It is claimed that there are as many microbes on a dollar bill as on a fly. But the dollar bill does not make such desperate and continuous efforts to alight on you says the "Minneapolis Journal."

AGENTS! A REVELATION NEW BUSINESS

REMARKABLE OFFER READ EVERY WORD

Investigate this phenomenal opportunity to make money. Sells on sight. Actual experience not necessary. 100% PROFIT. Everybody enthusiastic. Irresistible selling proposition. I want live agents, general agents and managers at once everywhere. No charge for territory.

This Is Your Opportunity

—your chance to make good. Jump into the big income class. No reason on earth why you shouldn't get there, simply follow my instructions, make an earnest effort—success is yours. Anyone can sell this marvelous machine. Half a minute demonstration does the trick. Everybody amazed at the wonderful accuracy of this device. You pocket 100% profit every sale. Opportunities like this come only once in a life time. You've been looking for opportunity—fifty you were built for better things. Catch hold. Success is ambition, plus a plan. Listen to the words of success. Young men, old men, farmers, teachers, carpenters, students, bank clerks—everybody makes money. One man (H. C. Wingo) sold 720 sharpeners in six weeks; profit, \$1080. Stauffer, Penn., sent third order for 300 machines. Krantz, N. D., says: "Had a good day and stoppers selling fine. Took 27 orders." Corey, Me., "Went out at bed time and took 5 orders in one hour. People want it." Applewhite, La., "Took 6 orders in thirty minutes." Crafts, New York, "Sold 3 in fifteen minutes." Harmon, Texas, says: "The man who can't sell the Never Fail Stropper goes back to chopping cotton for he couldn't sell \$10.00 gold pieces for \$1.00 each." Strong talk, but true. \$1000.00 Reward to any one proving that any testimonial given is not genuine and unsolicited.

\$45 TO \$90 A WEEK



can easily be made as sales agent for the NEVER FAIL at home or traveling, all or spare time. This is a new proposition. A positive Automatic Razor Sharpener—absolutely guaranteed. The thing all men had dreamed of. Perfect in every detail, under every test. With it you can sharpen to a keen, smooth, velvety edge any razor—safety or old style—all the same. Handles any and every blade automatically. Just a few seconds with the NEVER FAIL puts a razor in a better shape to give a soothing, cooling, satisfying shave than can an expert operator, no matter how careful he works. Men are excited over this little wonder machine—over its marvelous accuracy and perfection. They are eager to buy. Women buy for presents to men. Agents and salesmen coming money. Field untouched. Get territory at once. Write for full facts concerning this high grade offer. Sworn to proofs of success never before equaled. Don't envy the other fellows. Make big money yourself. Don't pass this opportunity by. Act prompt. Investigate.

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Gold Medal Awarded- Do away with the TRUSS

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are different from the painful truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to prevent slipping and to afford an arrangement to hold the parts securely in place.

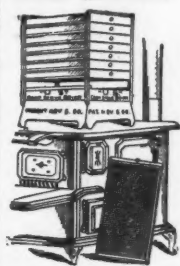
No Straps, Buckles or Springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the public bone.

Thousands suffering from most obstinate cases, have successfully treated themselves in the privacy of the home without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—Easy to apply—Inexpensive. Awarded gold medal and diploma International Exposition, Rome. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you a trial of Plapao absolutely free.

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Seasonable Supplies

THE HOME EVAPORATOR



Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit.

The price of this Drier is \$6.00. Our Special Reduced Price, Only \$4.75.

A BARGAIN

If ordered at once, Green's apple parer, corer and slicer with the Home Evaporator, all for \$5.50. Send for circulars describing larger Evaporators, Parers, etc.



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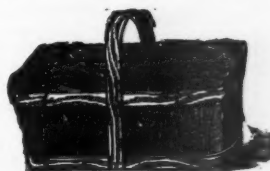
A well made and handsome Press for making cider, wines, jellies, syrups, etc.

Made with special reference to strength, and guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage. All iron and steel, stronger and better than the old wooden press. It has double curbs. PRICE, ten qt. curbs, weight, 40 lbs., \$3.95.

CLIMAX BASKETS

For shipping Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits. They are strong, well made and complete with covers and fasteners. They are generally used for shipping some distance and are built to stand the travel. The 8-lb. size is also much used for shipping eggs for hatching.

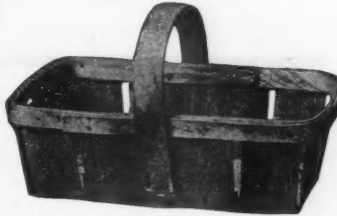
Price of 8-lb. Climax Baskets, complete with cover and fasteners, \$27 per 1000, \$16 per 500, \$3.50 per 100.



SPLINT BASKETS

Are lighter than the Climax and are generally used for Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits in nearby or home market, where covers are not wanted. They are used almost exclusively in Western New York in preference to any other.

Price of 8-lb. Splint Baskets, without covers, \$20 per 1000, \$11 per 500, \$2.50 per 100. Covers for 8-lb. Splint Baskets, \$5 per 1000.



STANDARD PEACH BASKETS

Western New York standard "one-third" peach basket, made of the best material and wire sewed. Best for home market or for shipping.

Price, \$25 per 1000, \$13 per 500, \$3 per 100, \$1.75 per 50.

Special Prices on large lots of all kinds of fruit baskets quoted on application.



NOTICE—All prices for baskets are subject to change without notice. Order early and get the lowest prices. When the season comes on there is a general rush for baskets. If you delay ordering, you may not get them in time at any price. The above prices subject to change without notice.

THE NIAGARA FRUIT LADDER

A ladder made from the best selected white basswood, with tie rods at every other step. A model for strength, lightness and durability. It always stands and never rocks, no matter how uneven the ground may be.

Price, 30 cents per foot, 6 ft., 8 ft. and 10 ft. always carried in stock.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY

Supply Department

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge.—Proverb.

Reply to R. D., Pa.: Dear Madam: There are numerous villages about the city of Rochester, N. Y. They are very attractive and are surrounded by fertile farms and are mostly in the fruit growing localities. I recommend Lockport, Albion, Medina, Hilton, Sodus, Webster, Williamson, Pittsford, Penfield, Honeoye Falls, Lima with its Seminary, Scottsville, Caledonia, Bergen, Rush, Henrietta, and Churchville. Farms can be bought in these localities at from \$75.00 to \$200.00 per acre. Village homes can be bought at reasonable rates.

Chas. A. Green's reply to M. B. S.: (1) So far as I know Baldwin, Greening, King or Wealthy would be desirable varieties. (2) Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late and Elberta. (3) Lawrence pear for winter. Anjou is larger but it ripens too early yet it may be kept in cold storage. Anjou is a heavier cropper than Lawrence. (4) Thanksgiving prune has not been thoroughly tested as a commercial variety. Burbank is a sure cropper also Bradshaw. Bradshaw is larger and of better quality than Burbank. (5) I do not understand this question. (6) Yes, crab apple seed makes a good apple stock. (7) Yes, but it is more difficult to bud large trees than younger trees.

Green's Fruit Grower: Can you tell me what is the matter with my plum trees. They are the purple or "blue" plums. Planted eight years ago, the trees have made a vigorous growth and are good sized and handsome trees. But they never have had twenty blossoms on the four trees together, and not a single plum. What's wrong and is there a remedy? If no remedy then I'll cut them down and make room for something else. I got them of a neighbor, from sprouts which grew up from the roots of his trees, and his daughter tells me that her father's trees bore fruit. — W. A. Evans, Ill.

Reply: I would not advise cutting down a tree simply because it does not bear fruit. Often the soil is so fertile that the tree is making too vigorous growth for fruiting. There are also many other causes. You can rest assured that the tree will come into bearing if you allow it to remain.

A Hard Fight For Life.

Dear Editor: I have in my orchard a sweet bough apple tree which persists in living in spite of a hard experience.

Several years ago, when it was about six inches in diameter, and five feet from ground to branches, the entire stem except a strip of bark on one side about four inches wide, died. Part of the top died. The balance of top, fed by the strip of green bark, and supported by the dead stem, continued to bear every year.

The dead bark fell off, leaving the stem hard and dry. You could run your hand through between green bark and dead stem. This green bark formed new wood, which, after three or four years, when the old stem decayed and fell out, had grown strong enough to support the top. As it grew the edges curled inward and now the trunk is larger than the original, with an open seam up the one side.

It has borne apples every year during this strange experience, this year's crop amounting to two or three bushels.—R. E. Robb, Pennsylvania.

Orchard Fruits.

Green's Fruit Grower: I have several questions regarding which I would greatly appreciate your opinion, viz., (1) Bartlett Pear, leaves appear twisted and wrinkled and are of a faint brownish tinge, season has been very warm but fairly wet, have sprayed with Bordeaux, tree is making good growth. (2) Seckel Pear, same general appearance as Bartlett but tree had never made rapid growth. While purchased as a standard, might it not be a dwarf, how can I determine? (3) In the last trees planted was a King Apple, which owing to the poor soil perhaps has never made a good growth, do you suggest planting a new and perhaps stronger tree or keeping the old one with a good fertilizer applied? (4) Currants, troubled with rust and leaves appear blistered, sprayed with Bordeaux, do you suggest any better solution? —E. C. Brownell, N. J.

Reply: (1) There is an insect called the pear psylla, which causes pear leaves to curl. Possibly this is the insect that has injured your Bartlett pear trees. A poison spray, Paris green or arsenate of lead will be helpful, but the insect should be attacked early in spring when it may be



Quality Trees for Fall Planting

Send in your orders now for planting in October and November

WHY YOU SHOULD PLANT IN THE FALL

There are many reasons why fall is the best time to plant hardy vines, shrubs and trees. There is more time for preparing the soil in the fall, more time for planting and for making plans than there is in the spring. The soil is in better condition for planting in the fall than in the spring.

Fall is considered by planters and orchardists more desirable than spring as the roots of the trees get a firmer hold on the soil during the winter and start to grow before it would be possible to set out stock in the spring. For this reason they can better stand the severe dry spells and droughts of summer. Some things cannot be secured early enough in the spring, therefore if planted in the fall may gain nearly a year's growth. Do not plant strawberries, one-year cherry trees, peach trees, rose bushes or gladiolus bulbs in the fall, for they will not endure the winter well, being only half hardy.

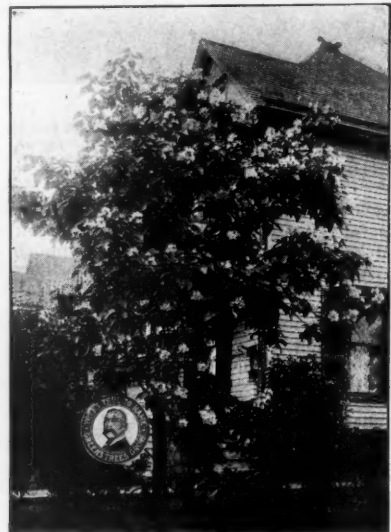


Now is the Time to Plant Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines

Do you realize how much value a few trees and shrubs will add to your place? They not only insure the sale of your property should you want to dispose of it, but \$5 or \$10 worth, planted about the house will add from \$100 to \$500 to its value.



Carolina Poplar, Planted Two Years



Hardy Catalpa

We have a very fine planting of Carolina Poplars, Lombardy Poplars, Golden Willow, Catalpa, Horse Chestnuts, American Elm and all leading kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs. Every specimen is grown in a nursery row with an aim to produce as clean, straight a body and as well shaped a top as it is possible to produce. You will be surprised to find how reasonable our prices are. If you haven't a catalog, send for one at once.

To Those Who Have Received Our Catalog Issued This Spring, 1911: For fall delivery we have a complete stock of everything offered in this catalog except one-year old currants and one-year old gooseberries, one-year peach trees, rose bushes and gladiolus bulbs. And we are obliged to cancel for Fall 1911 the following Collection or Special Offers: Peach Tree Collection on pages 4 and 32, the Rose Bush Collection on page 4, the One Year Cherry Collection No. 4 on pages 5, 6 and 11, and the Mail Order Collection on page 64 of catalog.

Beautiful Illustrated Catalog With Complete Description of All Standard Varieties and Valuable Data and Instructions for Planting, etc. Free For The Asking.

If you have not received our Spring 1911 catalog or have lost the one we sent you, send us a post card and we will be pleased to mail you a copy.



Now is the time to order plants, vines and trees for fall planting. We commence to dig October first, and continue to dig and ship until winter sets in. October and November are the months to plant in the fall. Catalog free on application.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

91 Wall Street, Rochester, New York



scraped off with the rough bark on the trunk of the tree and destroyed.

(2) The Seckel pear may be troubled with the same enemy. If not the trees may be attacked with pear blight, but in this case the leaves would turn black later. The tree may possibly be a dwarf but if so it could not easily be distinguished except by an expert. If a dwarf, the roots are quince roots.

(3) I would retain the King apple tree but not fertilize the soil.

(4) The leaves of the currant are liable to drop off in August. An early spray of Bordeaux would be helpful.

(4) The leaves of the currant are liable to drop, off in August. An early spray of Bordeaux would be helpful.

Old Plantations.

Green's Fruit Grower: I wish to know the best method of treating a 3 acre patch of red raspberries (Kings and Mariboros) that have been set four years, but cultivated only the first year. They have not been fertilized until this spring when they were given a liberal mulching of straw. Yield this year small. Berries of poor quality. Also what can I do with one acre of currants planted in spring of 1908. cultivated only a little and not fertilized at all. Fruit this year small. Bushes have not been pruned at all. I want to learn how to manage these things. I am one of your subscribers and greatly appreciate what I learn from your magazine and find it exceedingly helpful.—Mrs. Delia L. Curtis, Ohio.

C. A. Green's reply: An old raspberry plantation neglected as this one has been, comes very near being a wreck, and hardly worth bothering with. Probably numerous suckers have grown up which will reduce the yield of fruit. My opinion is that the best thing to do with this plantation is to plow it up and set out new plants elsewhere. But you will get some fruit from this old plantation by plowing the soil very shallow between the rows now, or later this fall; and giving the plantation thorough cultivation early next spring. Do not attempt to destroy many of the sucker plants for if you do, you will destroy the roots of the other plants and will not get so much fruit. Destroying the roots in your berry plantation or near orchard trees would almost be fatal.

The neglected plantation of currants is not quite so difficult of management as the raspberry field, for the reason that there are no suckers growing up among the currants, thus the currant plantation is in better shape to manage than the raspberry plantation. Plow as shallow as possible between the rows of currant bushes, fertilize the soil by sowing the common farm phosphate or by applying any form of manure, thin out the old wood, which is the wood that produces the fruit therefore do not cut off all the bearing wood in any one year.

Chestnut Trees Dying.

Thomas Davy Candy, of Langhorne, near Philadelphia, declares that he has discovered the cause of the blight which is withering chestnut trees in the middle and South Atlantic states. A boring beetle, one-sixteenth of an inch long, black in color, which lays its eggs between the outer and the inner bark, is the primary cause, he says. Grubs are hatched from the eggs and these penetrate the soft inner bark, following its course around the tree trunk. Above the patch of the borer occurs the blighted appearance. Myriads of the tiny worms were found upon a single tree upon Mr. Candy's land, and the total result of their depredations was so extensive that the tree, he says, appears to have been scorched by fire.

The blight has become so serious in Pennsylvania that the legislature appropriated \$275,000 to a commission appointed by the governor to investigate the cause of the disease and to devise ways for exterminating it.

Fruit Crops.

The strawberry crop was greatly reduced by the dry weather at Green's Fruit Farm, and the same may be said of the raspberry crop and the blackberry, the currant and gooseberry, but the price received for these small fruits was much higher than ordinary which helped make up the loss in yield. The cherry crop was an abundant one, and cherries sold at a remarkable high price. The dry season does not seem to seriously affect the cherry. We have evidence at Green's Fruit Farm that the cherry rather enjoys the dry season and the dry soil. We have both sweet and sour cherries growing on hill tops and on lower lands. We find that the cherry trees on the hill tops yield far more abundantly than those on the lower lands.

The pear crop promises to be abundant and the apple crop is fairly good and the same may be said of the peach and plum.

About the time a statesman thinks he is presidential timber some lowbrow comes along with an axe.—"Washington Post."



These two views of this remarkable orchard shows how trees are kept well cultivated, and how symmetrically they are set, and how they line up from all angles.

500 CARS OF NURSERY STOCK LOADED IN ROCHESTER. 145,000 Acres of Orchard.

It is probable that if the fruit industry of Western New York had as aggressive a publicity bureau as is responsible for the information broadcasted with Western fruit as a text. Rochester and vicinity would by reputation become as much the land of promise in so far as fruit is concerned as is Wenatchee in Washington or Yakima in Oregon, says Rochester Democrat.

Not the least impressive feature of the industrial story centering around the fruit industry of this section is the information that within the last few weeks approximately 300 cars packed solid with nursery stock have been shipped from Brighton and more than 200 cars of such stock have been loaded for shipment at the Atlantic avenue shipping platform of the New York Central railroad.

The Atlantic avenue platform is solely for the accommodation of nurserymen, and when a business assumes the impressive proportions necessary to influence a railroad company to install special facilities, the day of small things is far past. During the loading season the railroad company adds a large force of men at the Brighton freight house and fifteen stevedores are required at the Atlantic avenue platform, which has capacity of twenty-one cars simultaneously.

It is probable that if the localities to which the more than 500 cars were consigned were enumerated, a tolerable map of the United States and the Southern part of Canada could be constructed from the places named. In addition, some shipments of stock were made to Mexico and other foreign countries. It is manifestly impossible to approximate the number of peach, apple, plum, cherry and other varieties of fruit trees required to load 500 freight cars, but it is evident enough that it is a matter of some millions of trees, all of which is some slight hint that not the least of Rochester's living advertisements are the fruit trees scattered from coast to coast.

Not all nursery stock grown in the vicinity of Rochester, however, is shipped to distant points, as witnessed by the fact that there are along the line of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad in the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Monroe and Wayne about 55,000 acres

of bearing orchards of various kinds of fruit, with, it is estimated, 60,000 acres more that will come into bearing in the next five years. In addition, there is said to be 30,000 acres of bearing orchards along the Falls branch of the New York Central between Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Buying Land.

One of the Astor family purchased 150 acres of land on the Harlem River when the city was young and quite small. It is said the land was bought for \$2,000 an acre. About the year 1883, another of the family bought an adjoining tract, paying \$300,000 for twenty acres. A few years later the first tract was withdrawn from the market when \$3,000,000 was offered for it.

Russell Sage is responsible for this statement;

"Real estate is an imperishable asset, ever increasing in value. It is the most solid security that human ingenuity ever devised."

Andrew Carnegie, in "The Empire of Business," says:

"Ninety per cent. of the millionaires become so through growing real estate. More money has been made in real estate than from all industrial investments combined."

"And here in the business world," says Walter R. May, "is one place where the woman is not barred, where she is just as free to act and just as big a factor in the business as the men. Read what Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, says: 'I advise women to invest in real estate. It is the collateral to be preferred above all others and the safest means of investing money.'"

"Stocks may rise and fall, prices of all securities may depress until they lose their values, but land cannot vanish, nor can thieves steal it, nor can the touch of time ruin it."

Out in Utah the other day bandits held up a hotel, but we suppose it was only because the hotel did not see them first.—"Charleston News and Courier."

Diner—How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare are struck out.

Waiter (confidingly)—Our new manager used to be an editor.—Boston "Transcript."

A HINT FOR CARNEGIE.

Ancient Millionaires Bequeathed Marriage Portions for Poor Lovers.

"What is the reason that so many beautiful women never get a husband? Solely that the young men of the present day have no self respect. They do not look for beauty, but for money, when they seek a wife. I love all women, especially those who have to work for their living, and that is why I want to help them to get married, for I consider that a single life is the saddest thing on earth."

And because he held these views M. Vassaliev, a millionaire bachelor of St. Petersburg, who died recently, bequeathed his entire fortune to provide poor engaged couples with the means of getting married and setting up in a comfortable home.

This bequest reminds one that twelve months ago Alderman A. L. Emanuel, who had been twice Mayor of Portsmouth, left, among other gifts, £1,500 to the authorities to form an "Alderman and Mrs. Leon Emanuel Wedding Gift Fund." It was stipulated that the money should be used to provide young, deserving women, about to be married, with a wedding gift of furniture, the only condition being that they should have resided in Portsmouth for at least five years before any payment was made.

To commemorate his silver wedding in 1897 the late Lord Bute placed £1,000 in the hands of the Town Council of Cardiff, the yearly income of which was to be given to some girl of the poorer class in that town whose marriage might be impeded by the want of such a sum; and the interest on this £1,000, which usually amounts to just over £30, has been awarded every year since. At Sutton, Coldfield and Windsor, too, marriage portions are given every year to deserving young women.

To the Editor: I read with interest in your June issue on page four, an article "Who laid the Pontoon Bridge" from Belden Allen, Company E, Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers. The article is not altogether correct, and I do not desire to detract any of the credit for the work done on that occasion by the members of the Fiftieth. I was at that time a member of Company B, Fifteenth, N. Y. Volunteer Engineers. That company, with two others of the regiment, had laid the bridge at Franklin's Crossing, two miles below the city of Fredericksburg, under a severe fire from the sharpshooters, having completed our bridge, Major Magruder of our regiment called for volunteers to go up the river in front of the city, and finish laying the bridge, from which the Fiftieth men had been driven by the sharpshooters who were firing from the cellars along the banks of the river, Company B of the Fifteenth Volunteers and on arriving at the place where the bridge was not nearly completed, we volunteered to put a regiment of Michigan Infantry across the river in the Pontoon boats, which was done, the sharpshooters driven out of the cellars and other hiding places by the Michigan troops, when we soon completed the bridge from which the Fiftieth boys had been driven. I send this correction, not in any way to detract the credit to the Fiftieth, for they had done nobly in braving such a deadly fire by the sharpshooters. It was true that many of the boats had been pierced by bullets, and many of the boys of the Fiftieth either killed or wounded, before we arrived at the partially constructed bridge.—Geo. E. Tilly, Lieut. Co. B, Fifteenth N. Y. Volunteer Engineers.

Cheese, long maligned, has been avenged by tests of the United States Government. The results have caused the frisking of the Welsh rarebit, the cordial welcome to each *au gratin* on the menu, says "Colliers Weekly." A pound of cheese has been proved equal in nourishment to three pounds of fish. A pound of cheese is equal to two pounds of eggs or two pounds of beef. It is equal in nourishment to bacon or ham, and more digestible than either—quite as digestible, in fact, as other meats. Sixty-five students of Wesleyan University in Connecticut offered themselves up in the cause of cheese and the nation, and upon them the tests were made. One of these young men lived for forty-two days on cheese alone.

Praises Bacon.—Crisp, juicy, savory; delicately salt as the breeze that blows from the sea; faintly pungent as the blue smoke of incense wafted from a clean wood fire; aromatic, appetizing, nourishing, a stimulant to the hunger which it appeases, 'tis the matured blunder and consummation of the mild little pig, spared by foresight for a nobler fate than juvenile roasting, and brought by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature. All the problems of woodland cookery are best solved by the baconian method. And when we say of one escaping disaster that he has "saved his bacon," we say that the physical basis and the quintessential comfort of his life are still untouched and secure.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.

An American View of the Causes.

The depopulation of the rural districts is not confined to Ontario; the same tendency is as strongly marked in the United States as it is here, and there as here, the tendency is being made the subject of serious discussion.

One of the best contributions to the discussion in the United States is furnished by Truman S. Vance, writing in the "New York Independent."

Speaking of the extent to which rural depopulation has already gone in parts of the union, Mr. Vance says that 60 per cent. of the young men born on the farms of Virginia leave the old home. Of these a small proportion come back as preachers, doctors, teachers, etc., but the net loss is about 55 per cent. The census of 1900 shows that there were at that time 607,000 native born Virginians living in other states of the union. The most serious feature in the situation, so far as the southern states is concerned, is that a less percentage of farmers' sons remain in the country than of tenants' and laborers' sons, the result being that there is a steady depreciation in the mental standard of the rural community.

Mr. Vance, in endeavoring to find the causes of this rural depopulation, places physical discomforts among the first. Part of these discomforts are found in American rural school houses with their insufficient provision for heating, and more of it is found in the average American country home. This latter condition will, Mr. Vance thinks, take some time to remove, and in this connection he notes a fundamental difference between city and rural conditions in this respect. The city man, he says, buys a lot for the sake of the house which is upon it, while a man who buys a farm in the country is governed by the land on which he must make his living, the house being merely incidental. People who rebuild houses on their farms are, he says, very generally putting in all they can afford of modern conveniences and comforts, but nine-tenths of the farmers living in the older states live in houses of other's building, and so are obliged, for the time being, at all events, to put up with what they can get.

Another cause for the exodus is, in Mr. Vance's opinion, found in the lack of provision for mental activity and sane recreation in rural sections. Fifty years ago, he says, there were spelling bees, singing schools and debating clubs all through the country, but these have all died out and those who crave for mental activity or physical recreation naturally flock to the cities.

The chief cause of the exodus, however, in Mr. Vance's opinion, is economic. "The country boy," he says, "sees that farmers require an average investment of \$2,000 to \$20,000, while the returns above interest do not give more than farm wages to the owner. Consequently, he usually concludes, as he has little, if any, money to invest, that he will go where wages are higher and chances of partnership better."

In proof of his statement Mr. Vance quotes American official figures to show that in 1899 the average income on farms in the United States was \$570 per family of six. This represented the earnings of two workers and dividends on an average investment of \$3,000. The country boy instinctively senses, says Mr. Vance, the unwelcome fact that the American farmer, with his boy or hired man, by working hard all the year round, got 19 per cent. on his investment of \$3,000, plus a bare living for his toil.

Mr. Vance believes that, as far as the United States is concerned the present dark day in agriculture is the prelude to a new dawn. This new dawn he sees in the form of a well-tilled 50-acre farm, producing treble the present average yield in various crops that is secured on the larger farm to-day. This will, Mr. Vance thinks, result in three well defined advantages: (1) a smaller initial investment; (2) a more interesting form of work; and (3) with closer settlement provision can be made for social and intellectual advantages.

Tenting It.

Now is the time when the stores advertise tents, says New York Mail. This means you, gentle reader, even if you have no thought of the North Woods or the Canadian wilds. Haven't you a friend in the country somewhere, living on a farm or a place of several acres? If so, invite him into town, give him a good dinner, take him to the theatre, and there ask him if there is any meadow or back orchard on his place where you could pitch your tent. He is likely to fall in with the idea. When the time comes, choose a site near enough to his well to enable you to carry water for your household needs, make a fair business arrangement with him for the milk and vegetables and eggs you consume, and prepare to enjoy your vacation in comfort, with some little approach to wild life, and rent free.



CARELESS DRIVERS OF FAITHFUL AND WILLING HORSES.

During the heated term last July, when I could scarcely make myself comfortable beneath the shade of my trees or my northern porch, I saw men driving tired overheated horses along the sandy highway on an upward slope drawing heavy loads of gravel. The drivers did not seem to have a particle of sympathy for the horses they were driving, or any seeming knowledge of the suffering of the horses, or whether they should stop and rest or whether they needed water. I expected to see some of these horses drop down exhausted every minute yet the driver who was seated on the heavy load could think of nothing else to do but to apply the whip upon the horse's backs.

All for Sparta.

Judge, to me now, since that moment in Sparta, the rest of the world is but the skeleton at the feast. I see all else as through a glass darkly. As a photographer may inadvertently take a picture upon a plate already used, so everything appears to me now through the film of Sparta, of Sparta, Wis.

Why speak of the Vales of Tempe, Avoca, Cashmere and Chamounix? Why speak of Killarney's lakes and dells, of Fujiyama, the Rhine, the Tyrol, the Staubbach, our own Yo Semite? Judge, they are but the hallucinations of disordered fancies, the chimera of morbid imaginations, the vain imagery of diseased intellects. Abas, Consuev, the Golden Fleece, the Golden Gardens, the Hesperides, the Fountain of Youth, the Elysian Fields. Have we not Sparta? Judge, Ur of the Chaldees, where is it? What of it? Palmyra, Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, Troy, Hundred Gated Thebes, Carthage? Gone. Their sites disputed—the sport of shifting sands and only doubtfully identified by the habitations of nomadic Bedouins. What of it? We have Sparta, Sparta, Wis.

Worth Knowing.

The fur trade of the world makes use yearly of more than 1,000,000 catkins.

Among the peoples of the earth, except those of Australasia, the Americans are the most liberal meat eaters.

A large steel safe, containing diamonds and money estimated to be worth between \$50,000 and \$60,000, lost in the hurricane and tidal wave which destroyed the town and seaport of Indianola, in Calhoun county, Texas, in 1875, has been recovered from the Gulf. For many years a reward of \$10,000 was offered for information of the treasure.

An exchange states that the concluding statement has just been made of the longest lawsuit in the world, which has been pending in the courts of Mexico for the past 340 years. The suit was over the boundary line between two towns. Yodocome and Munn, and both towns held titles to the same land, the conflicting grants being made by the colonial government. The titles of private properties were also involved. The case was settled out of court.

Beans are not clams and can no longer be sold by liquid measure in Suffolk county. The county sealer of weights and measures has so ordered. There is nothing semi-liquid about a bean, either, and therefore it cannot claim amphibian preference in selecting its container. If Dr. Wiley should find that hypodermic syringes are used to inflate the pod of Suffolk county beans to make up the difference when shipped outside the state, we may have to return to the wet measure for dry beans.

It is claimed that 1400 horses died during the heated term of last July in New York City. 45 horses belonging to one brewery died from heat exhaustion. I have ever claimed that a wise and considerate man should be selected to drive the team, otherwise a valuable team is liable to be seriously injured. How few drivers there are who appreciate the importance of giving the team rest going up hill where ever it is possible, or even on a level road if they are drawing a heavy load and the day is hot.

The above illustration is from an illustrated magazine issued by the Packard Motor Car Co. of Detroit, Mich., illustrating a scene on the heated and slippery

streets of New York City last July. While every effort seems to be made at the last moment to save the horses lives relief comes too late. An ounce of prevention given at the proper time saves much loss and suffering.

The smooth and slippery asphalt pavements of our cities cause the crippling or the death of many valuable horses. These smooth pavements are slippery enough when they are dry. When wet they are slippery as ice. I have seen valuable teams drawing heavy loads over these wet slippery pavements when it seemed every moment as though they would fall and yet the driver was unconcerned and applied his whip freely.

PETITION OF HORSE AND MULE.

Masters of Animals and Drivers Asked to be Considerate—Lend an Ear All of You!

To thee, my master, I offer my petition—Feed me, water me and care for me, when the day's work is done, provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort.

Always be kind to me. Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins. Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you. Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going uphill. Never strike, beat or kick me when I do not understand what you want, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding, see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet.

Do not check me so that I cannot have the free use of my head. If you insist that I wear blinders, so that I cannot see behind me as it was intended I should, I pray you be careful that the blinders stand well out from my eyes.

Do not overload me, or hitch me where water will drip on me. Keep me well shod. Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth and that, you know, is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, or take away my best defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

I cannot tell you when I am thirsty, so give me clean, cool water often. Save me, by all means in your power, from that fatal disease—the glanders. I cannot tell you in words when I am sick, so watch me, that by signs you may know my condition. Give me all possible shelter from the hot sun and put a blanket on me, not when I am working, but when I am standing in the cold.

I try to carry you and your burdens without a murmur, and wait patiently for you long hours of the day or night. Without the power to choose my shoes or path, I sometimes fall on the hard pavements which I have often prayed might not be of wood, but of such a nature as to give me a safe and sure footing. Remember that I must be ready at any moment to lose my life in your service.

And, finally, O my master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve and freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner, to be slowly tortured and starved to death but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way, and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You will not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen.

Muzzle the horses and pad the whiffletrees.

William G. Conklin, President of the Franklin Savings Bank, New York City, is in favor of reducing the interest rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. Mr. Conklin says: "The savings banks are now carrying a large amount of deposits which ought to be invested in real estate or industrial enterprises." The resumption of good times in the building line will very likely follow a fall in savings bank interest. Cheap mortgages are as desirable as cheap bread.

Philosophical Musings.

Many a man who boasts that he knows himself might well be ashamed of the friendship.

A masterful husband is one who can compel his wife to do anything she wants to do.

A woman's idea of knowing a good thing when she sees it is to look in the mirror.

The bill collector is also a settlement worker.

Many a fellow can't throw his whole soul into his work without putting his foot in it.

Even when you find yourself in hot water it is possible to get cold feet.

To weep for joy is the acme of pessimism.

If all the world's a stage, a lot of us ought to get the hook.

A woman can never keep a secret without getting some other woman to help her.

Women wear so much false hair that it's hard to tell which is switch.

No man is so friendless that he hasn't at least one friend to tell him his faults.

Some men give the impression that they must have been born with a great deal of experience.

Lots of people are never entirely satisfied with themselves unless they feel that every one else is.

Matrimony has caused many a man to drift with the tied.

Shakespeare says the quality of mercy is not strained. How unsanitary—"N. Y. Times."

Chloride of Lime.—If chloride of lime is used on manure to keep the flies down, will it in any way hurt the value of the manure? A. N. C., Peterboro, N. H. When the quantity employed does not exceed five to eight ounces per ton of manure, no injury to the land is likely.—Country Gentleman.

Literally Buried in Gold.—Literally buried under \$9,000,000 in gold, Wadsworth S. Williams, an employee of the San Francisco mint, was so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. The gold, in sacks, toppled over in the money vaults and overwhelmed Williams, who was wheeling a truck.

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My Apples.

Part of Lines by Dr. L. H. Bailey Before Nurserymen.
My last winter apples I ate to-day,
Shapely and stout in their modeled skins;
Securely packed in my cellar bins,
Two dozen good kinds of apple spheres lay.

And to-day I went to my orchard trees
And picked me the first ripe yellow fruits
That hung far out on the swinging shoots,
In summer suns and the summer-day breeze.

MANY EASTERN AND WESTERN BUYERS ARE NOW IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Shippers Busy; an Enormous Quantity of Peaches and Other Fruits Being Shipped Away.

Greenings and Twenty-bunce are now being picked and some Baldwins will be picked in a week or two. The season is two or three weeks earlier than usual, owing to the fine growing weather. The Greenings and Twenty-bunce being picked now are excellent. The fruit is large and of fine flavor, free of fungus or other disease.

The feeling among growers is still bullish although some are found who are disposed to sell at \$2 for orchard run. More eastern and Western buyers are making trips through this part of the belt. They have not made any purchases of note yet, but expect to as soon as the growers become a little less bullish. They all speak highly of the quality of the fruit. One buyer from Virginia said he had left the Southern field owing to the high prices asked by growers there, \$3 a barrel. He also said that he hoped to be able to get good Baldwins and Greenings here for \$1.75@2. He stated the quality of the fruit here was as fine as he had ever seen.

Shippers were busy all week loading cars for Eastern cities. They barreled many early apples and the few Greenings and Twenty-bunce that were brought in. They also shipped enormous quantities of peaches, and a considerable quantity of pears, plums, grapes and cantaloupes. For the apples they paid 40@60c a bushel for handpicked fruit, while for the peaches they paid 50c for Crawfords and 60 for Elbertas. Grapes were bought at 3@4c pound, plums at 1@2c, plums at 1-2@1-4c, and pears at 1@2c. Bartlett and Seckle pears were in the most demand at 1-2@2c pound.

One fruit grower in the Wenatchee valley, Washington, has sold his entire crop of apples, estimated at 25,000 boxes, for \$1.50 per box. His orchard contains forty-three acres, and the greater portion of the apples is of the Winesap variety. At this rate his apple orchard will bring him nearly \$800 an acre, or upwards of \$34,000. It is such information as this which makes men willing to pay extravagant prices for orchard lands in the Northwest. We are of the opinion, however, that with the same thorough culture, care in sorting and packing and quality of pack, backed by the Western fruit grower's reputation and guaranty, there are many Western New York orchards of equal acreage that would do as well, and in some instances better than this Wenatchee orchard. Big money is to be made in intensive culture, thorough spraying and thinning, careful grading and packing, and other essentials, now commonly neglected, but necessary to the realization of fancy prices in marketing apples or fruit of any kind.

Marketing Grapes.

Grapes are usually disposed of to the best advantage by marketing as soon as they are well ripened. Moore's Early and Winchell should be disposed of as soon as suitable, as the first is liable to have the fruit shell off and the other loses tone, says American Cultivator.

The package should be such as suits the market where they are sold. I use an eight-quart diamond basket, which holds from ten to twelve pounds.

In years like the present the smaller bunches can be picked before they are quite ripe, and sold for preserving. In local markets there is often considerable call for grapes for that use.

Prices are not such as were received thirty or forty years ago, but for several years past have ranged from two and one-half to seven cents per pound, averaging about four cents.

There are many a sheltered nook about buildings or yard where a few vines might be grown. It is always well to keep one's family well supplied with choice fruits.

"Were any of your boyish ambitions ever realized?" asked the sentimentalist. "Yes," replied the practical person. "When my mother used to cut my hair I often wished I might be baldheaded."—Washington Star.

The doctor stood by the bedside and looked gravely down at the sick man.

"I cannot hide from you the fact that you are very ill," he said. "Is there any one you would like to see?"

"Yes," said the sufferer faintly. "Who is it?"

"Another doctor."—Judge.

GRAPE SHIPMENTS ACTIVE.

Fruit Trains Daily Leaving Penn Yan and Hammondsport, N. Y.

Grapes from the Lake Keuka grape belt are moving in large quantities. The grapes are earlier this year than has been the case in other years. The fruit so far as quality is concerned is above the standard but the yield is considered below an average crop. The price of grapes in the local market is five cents a pound.

Special fruit trains are leaving daily over the Northern Central and the New York Central roads, each train carrying from ten to fifteen cars. The Erie railroad is running a special fruit train daily out of Hammondsport, N. Y., carrying from eight to twelve cars. The fruit sent into the cities is entirely for family consumption. The many large wineries through the grape belt are purchasing many hundred tons of grapes daily.

Adventure with a Snake.

E. W. Copley saved himself from death in the folds of a boa constrictor at Dallas, Texas, by breaking the snake's neck.

The snake was sixteen feet long and weighed 250 pounds. It was imported recently direct from Calcutta and was angry. Copley had the snake on exhibition in a museum and took him over to Oak Cliff suburb to give him an airing, and to feed him. He tossed five little chickens to the snake, which swallowed them whole, killing them in his gullet, by compressing his muscles. Then Copley gave him five eggs. He swallowed them too. After the food had had time to reach the snake's stomach Copley thought the snake was quiet and drowsy, so he and an assistant started to carry him away on a blanket. The assistant stumbled and dropped his end of the blanket, the snake woke up, wrapped himself around Copley's legs and was preparing to throw his coils around his body, when Copley seized the snake's head above the jaws, snapped it suddenly backward and broke the neck.—New York Sun.

Wayside Wisdom.

If Love is blind, it is because Folly has put out his eyes.

There is nothing so expensive as an undeserved compliment.

A man's character seldom changes—it is merely revealed.

The easiest way to come to grief is to follow our own advice.

Sometimes we bury our friends a good deal sooner than their faults.

It generally takes a pound of prevention to prevent an ounce of cure.

It is astonishing how quickly a girl acquires beauty after she inherits a fortune.

The men who could be rich if they weren't religious aren't nearly so numerous as those who could be religious if they weren't rich.

Fact and Fancy.

It is both paradoxical and unpleasant to wade through a dry book.

It is easier to live within an income than without one.

When the average man says frankly, "I can't afford it," you will usually find on investigation that it is something his wife wants, and not something he wants himself.

If love is blind it must be admitted that marriage is a first class oculist.

The average reformer wastes all his time trying to reform somebody else.

If you want a man's candid opinion of you, make him angry and you'll get it.

Preferred creditors are those who do not press for payment.—New York Tribune.

The myth of a race of giants has its counterpart in those other creatures of the imagination, the pygmies. These fabled people, who were so small that a stalk of grain was a tree to them, which they chopped down with tiny hatchets and brush-hooks, were said to inhabit Ethiopia. They were always at war with the cranes, but lived on such excellent terms with the partridges that they were able to harness them to their carriages. They lived at first, according to the fable, in Thrace, but were driven out of Europe by the cranes and took refuge in Ethiopia.

Schoolboy Wisdom.

"Noah's wife," wrote one boy in a recent school examination in England, "was called Joan of Arc."

"Water," wrote another, "is composed of two gases, oxygen and cambridgen."

"Lava," contributed a third youth, "is what the barber puts on your face."

"A blizzard," insisted a fourth, "is the inside of a fowl."—Everybody's Magazine.

Of the perfection of his wonderful prose, Ruskin ceased to be proud. In middle age he wrote, "I have had what, in many respects, I boldly call the misfortune, to set my words somewhat prettily together, not without a foolish vanity in the poor knack I had in doing so, until I was heavily punished for this pride, by finding that many people thought of the words only and cared nothing for the meaning."

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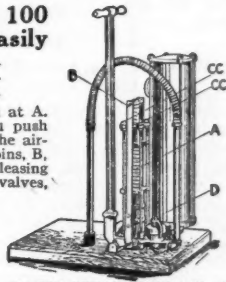
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How to Treat Husbands.

What an old-fashioned woman Carmen Sylva, Roumania's queen, show a herself to be when she submits the following precepts for the guidance of a young wife:

1. Never begin a discussion but if an explanation is unavoidable, do not yield without having proved your point.
2. Never forget that you are the wife of a man and not of a superior being; it will make you understand his weaknesses.
3. Do not ask your husband for money too often. Try to manage with the allowance he gives you every week.
4. If you discover that your husband has rather a big heart, remember also that he has an appetite. If you attend to the latter you will soon win over the former.
5. From time to time, but not over frequently, allow your husband to have the last word; it will please him and will do you no harm.
6. Read the whole of your newspaper and not only the sensational news, and your husband will enjoy discussing the

events of the day and politics with you.

7. Beware of hurting your husband's feelings, even if he is sulking.

8. From time to time pay him a compliment by telling him that he is the nicest and most attentive of married men and at the same time make him understand that you, too, have your faults.

9. If your husband is clever and active, be a good comrade to him; if he is somewhat heavy, be his friend and his counselor.

Statisticians say that there are 900,000,000,000 bees in the world. The majority are being carried around in bonnets.

In building nests birds usually avoid the use of bright colored materials, which would add to the chances of the enemy in locating them.

The man who has faith and confidence in himself always applies his talents more fully and more effectively.—Efficiency.

How to Store Manure.

Answer by Prof. Jacob G. Lipman.—Under existing conditions, your problem may be best solved by keeping the manure in fairly large, low, compact heaps in the field. The heaps should be covered with two or three inches of soil, so that the ammonia escaping from the manure itself may be properly retained and losses from leaching diminished to a marked extent. This procedure is followed by truckers along the Atlantic seaboard, whose soils are light and open and subject to leaching. Farmers in southern Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia recognize that plowing under animal manure in the fall is not the most economical method of utilizing the plant-food contained in this manure, since, under the mild climatic conditions of these regions (and with the naturally open and well-aerated soils) fermentation proceeds almost uninterrupted throughout the winter, and much of the nitrogen is changed into nitrate and washed out of the land before the crops are ready to use it in the spring. In your case, the losses would be mechanical rather than chemical, since the manure would be carried down into the valleys.

To make the conservation of the plant food in the manure still more effective, it might be feasible for you to distribute the solid manure and litter in heaps, as suggested, and to keep the liquid manure by itself in tight concrete pits. The liquid manure could be taken out at more or less regular intervals, and either added to the manure or applied to the land when feasible. From the standpoint of conservation, this method is desirable, yet, because of the cost of labor involved, it is not always practicable.

Fruit Supply Not Equal to the Demand.

California shippers report that they are unable to meet the demand from the East for our fruits and all of the principal markets are asking for larger shipments. The f. o. b. business has been of unusually large proportions this season, and accordingly the auction markets are getting a smaller proportion than has been the case in previous seasons, says California "Fruit Grower."

All of these factors have tended to keep markets up to very remunerative figures on California fruits and there is at this time no apparent reason why fine markets should not continue through the summer at least up to September, when according to the present outlook considerable supplies of peaches and grapes may be expected to go into the markets from the central western states, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, etc.

Cow Will be Back Number in Next Generation.

In connection with the present investigation by the United States department of agriculture and the large popular interest in the possibilities of the influence that goat's milk will have on the future problems in connection with the general milk supply of the country and the expressed opinion of prominent experts that goats will be the biggest factor in solving the future milk supply of American communities, it is interesting to note the results of the experiment in progress at the New York State Experiment station at Geneva for the past year.

The herd of goats which is studied at the station, was established a year ago as a gift from a wealthy New York man. In the flock were some pure bred animals and a considerable number of inferior ones. The station is breeding from the purebreds exclusively and now has a fine lot of young goats. Among the members of the flock there is one remarkable goat. In the first year of her lactation she gave 1,189 pounds of milk, and in the second period she has given as high as six quarts a day. Other goats in the herd have given eight or nine pounds of milk day after day. The goats, however, are very uneven, not only in their yield but in the quality of the milk.

Hilton, New York, Fruit Section.

The New York State Fruit Growers' Association held its annual summer meeting and outing at Hilton, Monroe County, August 11th and 12th. Hilton is the center of a fruit district about twelve miles long and six miles wide, extending along Lake Ontario. For the past decade the district has averaged 1,000 cars of fruit yearly. There are about 3,000 acres of apple orchards, about 125,000 peach tree and 50,000 pear trees, besides some grapes and cherries. In the section is a large cold storage plant that is held up as a model to fruit growers and shippers.

Rochester is to be honored by a visit from Sir Frederick Moore, director of the Botanical Gardens of Dublin, Ireland, who is to come to this city for the purpose of looking over local orchards. The visit was arranged by Park Superintendent Calvin C. Laney, and it is expected that William C. Barry and John Hall will join in entertaining the distinguished visitor.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Barnum's "Lightning calculator" is dead at eighty. He attracted little attention in recent years, since getting out of the way of autos has made lightning calculators of all pedestrians.—Denver Republican.

It is related of a gifted ecclesiastic, Bishop Munster, that, returning home and finding his door placarded with the announcement, "The master of the house is out," he calmly remained in front of the door, awaiting his own return.

This letter which President Taft has sent to the Secretary of Agriculture in which he exonerates Dr. Wiley, the government pure food expert, from the charges under which he has been laboring, will create somewhat of a political disturbance, but we think it will meet with public approval.

All of the approximately 1,800 post offices of the second class and many of the first class having been designated as postal savings banks. Postmaster-General Hitchcock began to-day the designation of the third class offices, 100 being chosen. By January 1, there will be 8,000 postal saving banks in operation.

C. B. Day of Willowdale Stock farm, had a yield of 908 bushels of white oats from twelve acres, an average of seventy-five and two-thirds bushels an acre. Mr. Day used seed from Iowa. The oats weigh thirty-three pounds to the bushel and when cleaned will probably weigh thirty-six pounds.—Skaneateles Free Press.

Because O. H. Sweet allowed his cows to eat grass by the roadside on their way to pasture every day, Frank B. Cornish had him arrested and fined \$5 last Monday at a jury trial in this village. The \$5 will go to the town to help support the poor. It cost Mr. Cornish the price of a lawyer, but his neighbor, Mr. Sweet, must hurry his cows to pasture in the future or else put muzzles on 'em.—Dundee Observer.

August brought not merely "frost," but actual "winter," to western Canada this year. The provinces Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had several touches of frost in July, as they had also in June, and in August they had frosts on twelve or more days. The temperature over most

of those provinces fell to freezing point, of 32 degrees Fahrenheit above zero, on August 10th and 11th. The following week it fell to 29 degrees, and on the 24th and 25th it fell to 28 degrees.

Notice has been received of an apple show to be held at Denver, Colorado, November 12-18, by the American Apple Exposition Association. A general invitation is extended to the apple growing districts of the United States and Canada to send exhibits to the exposition. A large number of cash premiums and prizes will be awarded. Full particulars can be obtained by writing to Clinton C. Oliver, Secretary American Apple Exposition, 212 Chamber of Commerce, Denver.

A flock of nine tame geese, which originally were bred from wild geese, took flight from the farm of Edward Tripp, three miles north of Dundee, during the night of August 8th, and four of the number were shot by sportsmen of Dundee, while the rest are yet in parts unknown. Though the marksmen who brought them down thought they were shooting ordinary wild geese, it is Tripp's intention to make them settle. It is claimed there is a penalty of \$50 attached to shooting wild geese out of season.—Watkins Chronicle.

Horticulturist U. P. Hendrick and Soil Expert Jos. F. Baker have been over the Crittendon farm, which has been purchased by the State for \$15,500, to be annexed to the State Agricultural Experimental Station. One of the things to be located on the tract is an orchard of about thirty-five acres, which will be apportioned among the standard fruits. It is also proposed to have a block of nursery stock for experimental purposes. Mr. Barker contemplates conducting a series of soil tests on the tract.

There are says a writer in the New York Independent, ten cities in the world with a population of a million and over. Three of these are in the United States—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Two are in Russia, St. Petersburg and Moscow. Of the other five, one, Paris, is in France, Tokio in Japan, Vienna in Austria, Berlin in Germany, and London, the greatest of all, in England.

The population of these cities ranges from seven and one-quarter million for

London to less than one and one-half millions for Moscow. The population of the various cities is: London, 7,252,963; New York, 4,766,883; Paris, 2,763,393; Tokio, 2,186,079; Chicago, 2,185,283; Vienna, 2,085,888; Berlin, 2,070,695; St. Petersburg, 1,678,000; Philadelphia, 1,549,008, and Moscow, 1,359,254.

Rochester retail grocery and fruit stores last year sold more Oregon apples than New York State apples. The only reason was that the Western fruit was better packed. Go into a city retail store and you will find the Western fruit put up carefully in boxes, all the apples in each box perfect and graded to uniform size. If the store handles any home-grown apples they are usually a mixture of all sizes and grades, part of them fit only for the dryer or cider mill. They are unattractive in appearance and sell only for cooking or because the purchaser cannot afford to buy the more attractive Western fruit.—Holley Standard.

Strikingly illustrative of the argument that "back to the farm" movement should be inaugurated, were statistics made public by the census bureau recently indicating that during the last ten years the percentage of increase number of farms has fallen far behind that of the increase in population.

Not since 1850 has the percentage of increase been so small. According to the census bureau during the ten year period beginning in 1900 the population of the nation increased twenty-one per cent. During the same decade the number of farms increased from 5,737,372 to 6,340,357—only 10.5 per cent.

Most remarkable, however, was the showing of the increase in the value of the farms. Farm land, exclusive of buildings was valued at \$13,058,008,000 in 1900. In 1910 it was worth \$28,386,770,000—an advance of 117 per cent.

The size of the farms has increased, according to returns. A big advance was noted in the value of farm building and implements. Hired labor in 1910 absorbed \$645,629,000—an increase of eighty per cent. over 1900. While farmers operated 5,422,892 of the farms—eighty-five per cent.—while the number operated by negroes and others not of white race, was 917,465. Both were slight increases over 1900. Sixty per cent. of all farms were reported "free of debt."

Some Reports of the Apple Crop.

Appleton, N. Y. reports seventy per cent. of a full crop this season compared with fifty per cent. last year. It is expected that about three hundred cars will be shipped. Alexander, New York reports ten thousand barrels of apples as the crop in that section. Albion, New York reports fifty per cent. of a normal crop. Machias, New York estimated ten cars of a fair quality of Baldwins and Spy's. Floradale, Pennsylvania, represents about a thousand cars of apples in that section and the estimated crop will be twenty thousand barrels. Sharpsburg, Maryland, about seventy per cent. of a crop. Probably twenty cars will be shipped from this point. Bowdoinham, Maine. The apple crop here is about normal. Moscow, Idaho, crop in this section about half of what it was last year.

In New York city, Michigan apples brought \$3.00 per barrel. Alexanders when high colored commanded \$3.50 to \$4.00. Some Wolf Rivers brought as much.

Pittsburg, Pa. Apples on this market are moving fairly well. Rounding \$2.50 and \$2.75 per barrel the best prices obtainable.

New Hampshire Apple Sale.

Green's Fruit Grower.—Perhaps you would like to announce to your readers that Elizabeth M. Hayward, now manager of C. E. L. Hayward's fruit and poultry farm, Hancock, N. H., has sold the entire crop of late fall and winter apples on the trees. They estimate 4,000 barrels. This is the largest sale of this kind ever made here. The fruit is perfectly smooth and well colored. No one has been able to ascertain the price of the purchase.—C. E. L. Hayward, Subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

W. J. Hollenbach of Berks county, Pennsylvania, has been reclaiming an old farm by the means of dynamite. In an old orchard there were stumps from ten to twenty inches in diameter, with roots between the rows, so that plowing was practically out of the question. Wires were laid from a battery several hundred feet away from the stumps to be blasted to the two line wires which composed the main and the instant the switch was turned on two or three stumps flew into the air. Sixty stumps were blown up in one hour and by sunset the orchard had not a single one remaining. The stumps were practically ready to be used for firewood, and the roots were removed from the ground, so that he began plowing the next morning. Within a week the three-acre field of stumps had been turned into a level field ready for the corn planter.

Does This Mean You?

A number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are owing us for subscriptions. Simply pin \$1.00 to the attached order blank, mail it at Green's risk, and get Green's Fruit Grower for 4 years, or to December, 1915.

Will you favor us by sending in your renewal at once, as we need the money NOW. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

C. A. GREEN, Editor.

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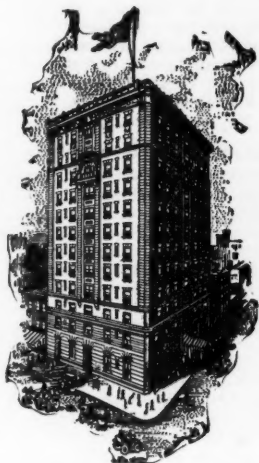
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Formerly of Hotel Woodward.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

How Cold Storage Pays.

Under ordinary circumstances your crop must be sold as it matures, and since Mr. Smith's plums are sure to get ripe the same week as your own, the market is going to be oversupplied and as a result prices will be low. Just here is where the cold-storage proposition comes in. By storing fruit in the cooler it is in good condition for the market when you go early the next morning, or if picked green enough it may be kept for weeks or even months. In more instances than one, prices have doubled and even tripled from the time stuff was put into the cooler and when it was finally taken out to be sold. Take an actual example. Bartlett pears were selling at 50 cents a basket, and having just picked about a hundred baskets we were reluctant to part with them at that price. They were still fairly green but nevertheless fully grown. It was no trouble at all to store them away in the cooler and forget them for five or six weeks. By that time all the Vandersnukes and Rockabys had returned from their delightful outing at the shore and were desirous of Bartlett pears. Now the curtain gently rolls up and we appear upon the scene fairly bristling with Bartletts. As the boys would say, they had to "come across" for them. We actually held them up to the tune of \$1.25 a basket.

It is invariably safe to bank on one thing which is, that people will want a thing when they can't get it. They want plums before they are ripe or after they are gone. We cannot raise suitable varieties early enough to suit them, but we can keep what we do raise in the cooler until they want plums.

A Word About Putting up Peaches.

Peaches to be delivered in best condition for preserving are picked before they are fully ripened.

To thoroughly ripen fruit, remove same from the basket, wrap in a blanket to exclude air and light, and leave for about twenty-four hours or until in proper condition. The fruit in this way will ripen without shrinking.

To peel, drop the fruit in hot water for thirty seconds or less. The skin may then be easily removed.

The wind-break and the orchard go well together. In fact, if there is any protection the average orchard needs more than a wind-break, it is a double wind-break.

NATIONAL G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT ROCHESTER, N. Y. Many Veterans Visit the Office of Green's Fruit Grower.

While I knew that Green's Fruit Grower had many subscribers among the G. A. R. men I was surprised at the large number who called at my office during the recent encampment in this city. The first day

state in the Union. Iowa is becoming a great fruit growing state. It has long been famous for its crops of corn and wheat.

Col. Brackett had under his arm a kodak camera made in this city. He was looking for snap shots of notable men or specimens of fruit or attractive landscapes. He belongs to an artistic family. His brothers are artists or sculptors. He



they began calling I was absent and unable to see any of them, but my foreman did his best to entertain them. All came expecting to see Green's fruit farms, thinking they were very near the city. In this they were disappointed as our farms are located twelve miles southwest of Rochester, N. Y., but there are three or four little annex farms within six miles of this city.

S. P. Jacoby was from St. Louis, Mo. He told me many interesting incidents of the Civil War. He said he often stood guard over Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. He stated that Jefferson Davis was a gentleman in every sense of the word and a pious man. He often found him on his knees in prayer.

tells me that his most talented artist, who made drawings for his department of fruits, left him, thus he was obliged to begin the modelling of fruits himself, little knowing what he might succeed in doing. To his surprise he found that after a time he could make models of the various apples, pears, peaches and other fruits of wax or other material and color them so they could not easily be distinguished from natural fruits. He has exhibited these models, made by his own hands and colored by his own brush, mixed with real fruits as picked from the trees, and those who inspected them had difficulty in detecting the real apples from the imitations. In one instance where he exhibited his models in apples, discussion



Types of faces seen in march of War Veterans at Rochester, N. Y., re-engraved from Daily Democrat for Green's Fruit Grower. Lower right hand soldier resembles Lincoln.

Coming into my office the second day, I found a number of war veterans gathered there. After piloting them around the place a little, I took them in my automobile and were about to leave the house for a trip about the public parks of our city when I saw Col. G. B. Brackett of the Pomological Division at Washington, D. C. approaching over my lawn. I was expecting him and was very glad to have him take a seat with us in the automobile, and we at once started for various points of local interest.

Col. Brackett is an Iowa man who has spent most of his life in that beautiful and productive state. He tells me there is less waste land in Iowa than in any other

arose between the inspectors as to whether they were real fruit or not. One of the inspectors remarked that it must be the real fruit because he could detect the aroma from them.

I had the pleasure of the company of Col. Brackett at lunch at Oakhill Country Club, after which he left me to pursue his course in taking photographs and inspecting fruits in various parts of the city.

This gathering of veterans of the Civil war is a notable one, there being present about 25,000 members. President Taft honored the occasion by being present as did Governor Dix of this state, both delivering notable addresses.

The march of the veterans, extending

over about two miles, and being two hours in passing a given point, was a sight which I never expect to live to see again. It was a pathetic sight to see these aged men, many of them crippled by disease, exposure and wounds, trying to keep in step and line in the march. Many of them seriously fatigued. A few of the veterans seemed to be panting for breath and unable to stand or march longer. A few of them dropped out of line and were urged to retire to places of rest provided, but they insisted on continuing the march, painful though it was.

In imagination I could see beside every aged soldier of the G. A. R. a youth fresh from the farm, full of enthusiasm; this imaginary companion of each aged veteran was that same youth who started South during the early years of the war. How great the contrast between this youth which my imagination pictured, and the veteran white-haired and old, yet full of the fire of enthusiasm.

Gen. U. S. Grant said in his farewell to his soldiers: Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duties of American citizens.—Ulysses S. Grant in his farewell to the Union Army.

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THE STORY OF SILK. From the Small Worm to the Great Mill—Manufacturing.

It is related by Chinese chroniclers that about 4550 years ago the empress, Si Ling Chi, was once walking in the palace grounds when her attention was attracted by a small, ugly, green worm feeding upon the leaves of a mulberry tree, says San Francisco "Call." Day after day she returned to watch it as it grew to maturity, when it finally spun a silken shroud around its shriveling body. At the suggestion of the emperor, Hoang Ti, she took the cocoon, disentangled the filament and wove therefrom the first silk fabric.

If the story be true that was the beginning of the world's great silk-producing and manufacturing industries. For more than 3,000 years China jealously guarded its monopoly of the precious fabric, and great caravans journeyed from the cities of the celestial empire to Syria and other parts of Asia, laden with woven silks and the raw filaments. The Persians became the intermediaries in this trade between China and Europe, supplying the Greeks and Romans until the middle of the sixth century A. D.

How two Nestorian monks journeyed from China with a quantity of silk worm eggs concealed in their pilgrim's staffs is

an oft told tale. These eggs were delivered to the emperor, Justinian, who for a time monopolized the silk industry of the occident, but after his death in 565 A. D., the production and manufacture of silk became widely disseminated.

The silkworm is known to entomologists as the larva of the bombyx mori. The eggs are very small, about 100 weighing one grain. They are hatched by artificial means and the caterpillars reared in rooms where they may have an abundance of light and air, with little variation in temperature. They are voracious feeders and are kept liberally supplied with freshly gathered leaves of the mulberry tree. They grow rapidly and, as a rule, molt about the sixth, tenth, fifteenth and twenty-third days after hatching. In from thirty-five to forty days, having increased in weight about 10,000 times and grown to a length of about three inches, they climb upon twigs and small branches that have been supplied for them and begin spinning their cocoons.

A lady reader suggests that peaches may be peeled the same as tomatoes by scalding and skinning them. Others recommend dipping the peaches in lye not too strong which causes the skin to be peeled off more easily.

Lives 'ov Rich Men.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

Lives 'ov rich men of remind us,
We shud mak our litul pile;
An depart leve behind us
Wives who tak it of an smile.
Wives who marry soon another;
When thay hev gut of our wad,
Squander it with litul bothur
While we're sleepin 'neath the sod.

What Kind of Man does a Woman Love.

Yesterday I published some of the answers that my readers gave to the query, "What kind of a man does a woman like best?" and promised more to-day.

Here goes.
"You ask what kind of man woman likes. Let's put it, instead, 'Why does a woman love a man?' and the answer is simply 'Because she believes he needs her.' Fully seventy-five per cent. of woman's love is mother love. When a woman feels that a man needs her own particular self to round out his life, to watch over and guard him, to understand and help, she is going to love him, no matter who he is or who she is."

"What sort of a man does a woman like best? The man who is in truth a gentleman, honest, industrious, generous, simple in speech and manner, who treats his foes with the same kindly courtesy that he does his friends, who strives to be pure in thought and deed and who is a friend to the friendless. Ready wit, tact and personal charm are greatly to be desired in a man, but these must be combined with a trustworthy character to win a woman's genuine liking and respect."

"The man I like best is manly and self-assertive, no door-mat for me. Also he must be polite and muscular; no woman likes a flabby, rude, nor a coarse man. He must not speak in a meek voice, but be both masterful and polite."

"What kind of men do I like best? Big men, big in mind, body and soul; clean, clean in thought and word as well as morals. Successful men, well dressed, well groomed and smooth of face. A Christian man, courageous, tender and true, good to his mother, considerate of his sisters. A man you can look up to but that looks up to you and never jokes about women or speaks lightly of them."

"You ask the great public what qualities women like best in men. I am twenty-four, not unattractive (so they tell me), but still looking for a man who possesses the following desirable qualities:

- "1. Broad-mindedness.
- "2. Honest ambition.
- "3. At least ordinary ability.
- "4. A kindly sense of humor.
- "5. Innate courtesy.

"Tell me, Miss Cameron, is the search for such a man hopeless?"

"Would you like to know the opinion of one who is said to be a crank on this subject, one who her family and friends say is not to be pleased with a mere human man, one who is having met every kind and condition of the genus homo still remains heart whole and fancy free? Then, says Ruth Cameron in 'Daily Democrat,' observe my ideal which, I've noticed, is by no means a unique one:

Home Fruit Harvesting.

The tree fruits to be gathered in the early autumn in New York are early apples and pears, peaches, plums, and so forth, says Country Gentleman. The winter apples should be left on the trees until fully ripe and colored. This custom can be followed when apples are grown for family use. The windfalls should be gathered often and fed to the stock in order to prevent spreading the maggots that infest such apples just under the skin and that bring about diseased conditions.

A cow or a horse likes nothing so well as apples, and it will pay to feed them the windfalls and culls. Two or three trees of the earliest apples will produce enough fruit for the family, such varieties as Sour and Sweet Bough and Yellow Transparent. These generally bear fairly well every year and ripen the last of August or first of September providing fruit until the middle of September. The Strawberry is by far the most desirable early fall apple and comes before the Jersey Sweet, Fall Pippin and Fameuse. With pears, plums, peaches and grapes also ripe in September there is such an abundance of fruit that almost every one's taste can be gratified.

Spraying in Colorado.

The spraying season of 1910 proved so disastrous to the apple growers of the Western Slope that some word of encouragement and help from the manufacturers of insecticides appears to be in order.

Some time ago the increasing death rate among the fruit trees, particularly in Colorado, caused an investigation which resulted in the discovery that fruit trees that were liberally sprayed with arsenical preparations could become poisoned by the absorption of the arsenic that remained in the soil, particularly in irrigated sections where the water was alkaline.

The information brought out principally by the Agricultural Department

station at Fort Collins showed in some cases when the usual form of arsenate of lead used in Colorado was spoiled in sufficient quantities and allowed to come in contact with the more or less alkaline waters of this section, free arsenic was liberated in the soil and was absorbed by the fruit trees in increasing quantities until finally a portion of all of the tree was destroyed.

The grape crop in the lake districts of New York promises an average yield not equalled with the large crop of last year but fairly good in amount.

Extensive planting of cherries has taken place around Westport, N. Y. There is a good demand for canning, the price last year being five cents a pound. The cherries of the sour kinds are less liable to attacks of various insects and diseases. Orchards of five to thirty acres have been started this spring.

Nitrate of Soda for Strawberries.

Experiments at the New Jersey and other stations showed an increased fruit yield in strawberries of from eighteen to thirty-one per cent. by the use of 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda applied broadcast in the spring after the foliage had gotten well started, but before the bloom appeared. Plants thus treated showed a deeper color, much stronger bloom, larger leaves and greater freedom from rust than plants not receiving the soda. Where nitrate of soda is thus used care should be taken that there be plenty of available phosphoric acid and potash in the soil or the vine growth will be excessive. Experiments in Florida, where berries are shipped a thousand miles to market, indicates that nitrate of soda may injure the shipping qualities of the fruit and should not be used on the plants for at least three months before shipping begins.

The Mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, who originated the idea of a municipal market, which has met with such success in his city. The cost of living in Des Moines has been lowered forty per cent. by the new scheme. The farmers drive in with their loads of provisions and camp in City Hall Park, where they sell their goods far cheaper than the retail stores of the city. Were this thing to be done in every city, the food trust would soon have to go begging.

Antidote for "Toadstool" Poisoning

Dr. Murrill is reported by you as stating that there is no antidote known for "toadstool" or amanita poisoning. Gibson, in his book, makes mention of sulphate of atropin, which, injected hypodermically in repeated doses of one-ninetieth of a grain, is said to be extremely efficacious.

When will fungus gatherers learn to discard such foolish tests as boiling with a silver spoon? If they look for the bulb or poison cup at the root and the frill on the stalk and find them lacking it is safe to say they can eat any pleasant-smelling fungus without serious inconvenience—even russala emetica, provided that it be cooked. At least they will not encounter the hideous risks attendant on an entanglement with the amanitas.—New York Times.

Poultry Evidence—Herbert J. Beane, of Warner, N. H., earns \$1,000 a year from his hens. A number of years ago he was a glove-maker in the State of New York. His health was poor, and he returned to his native town where he purchased a five-acre farm. His first hen houses were built of fence boards, and his plant gradually increased until he now winters about 300 hens. His market is at St. Paul's school in Concord, N. H., where he receives the best price obtainable for broilers, fowls and eggs.

Mr. Beane hatches 600 to 1,000 chickens every season, and many of these are sold as broilers. His business has so increased that oftentimes it is necessary for him to purchase chickens of the farmers to supply his broiler trade.

His houses are built on the scratching-shed plan and his pens are open during bright, sunny days. He believes in plenty of fresh air and sunshine. He uses incubators to hatch his chicks, and a home-made brooder and brooder house in which to rear the chicks.

The Cold Water Bag.

A number of your readers have suggested various cooling devices that need first to be invented or procured, says "New York Times." I know of one which is ready to hand for most of us and that has afforded me relief, comfort, and nights of cool sleep during the heat. It is the water bag—the hot water bag of winter nights—filled with cold water, as it runs from the faucet, and applied to head or feet, or even used as a pillow. It keeps cold for two hours, and gives one at least a fair start for a night of sleep.—A Friend of Man.

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To Any Station East of Rocky Mountain, except Texas, Okla., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

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overcomes the objection of small or narrow blade opening. The blade is hinged on the front end of the handle and swings or oscillates the opening and closing, giving a wide blade opening and a slicing draw cut. It cuts easy and is the tool for fast work. It is a marvel of simplicity, strength and efficiency. It overcomes every former objection and possesses every desirable feature.

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No. 888 is identical with No. 999 with the draw cut feature omitted. These are tools of class and quality, fully guaranteed. We make a full line of pruning tools.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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"How to Grow and Market Fruit"

This is the name of a new book issued by Harrison's Nurseries. The front cover is illustrated here. It contains a hundred pages, and not only tells how, but shows how, with a great many photographs of orcharding processes. We handle two hundred thousand bearing trees, and sell their products. The methods pursued by a hundred or more

successful orchardists are also closely noted. This ought to teach how to grow and market fruit, and the lessons we've learned have been set down in this book. Beginners in fruit-growing will succeed if they follow what is told here. Old growers may get some new ideas. For this book we charge 50 cents, and rebate that amount on the first \$5 order.

Why Harrison Trees Are Superior

Not long ago, Mr. John I. Gray, of Stormstown, Pennsylvania, told us that we were able to get more growth into young trees than any one else he knew of; that the one-year trees we sent him were seven feet high, as thick as his thumb, with roots he could not crowd into a half-bushel measure. He added that growers in his vicinity regarded Harrison's as the standard nurseries. It is just this seven-feet-high, thick-as-your-thumb, one-year quality that has made our trees the standard of this country. The book tells how to KEEP trees growing and yielding.

"How to Grow and Market Fruit" is strongly bound, well printed, has about seventy illustrations. Cost thousands of dollars and months of work—worth fifty dollars this fall to you—but not if you fail to get it.

HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Ocean Ave., Berlin, Md.

Ten Valuable Farms for Sale
Write for Particulars

Ten Pointed Paragraphs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Robert H. Cahoon.

For a practical illustration of economy, watch a small boy when he has occasion to use soap.

Many a man keeps one eye on a policeman while boasting of his honesty.

Men like tools, are useless when they lose their temper.

The dentist does a wide open business.

Many a fisherman waits with baited breath.

Many a man who has made a failure of everything else, imagines he is a success as a husband.

Corns are proof that nature is capable of small, mean things.

Believe in, and bet on, the man who does his best. That's business.

Hunting in the dark is the quickest way to find something you are not looking for.

No matter how well you please the world, you will never get out of it alive.

Dwarf Trees and Their Cultivation.
By Geo. T. Powell.

One of the reasons why dwarf pear culture has not been more generally adopted is because some of the best commercial varieties do not grow well on the quince root, but are more profitable when grown on standard trees says Mr. Powell in Gardeners' Chronicle of America. The standards require less pruning than dwarfs, and will do well with less cultivation; hence the dwarfs have been confined more largely to gardens where a few trees only are planted. Where the soil is rightly adapted and the higher care and culture required by dwarf trees is given, they are profitable, as has been demonstrated in some instances.

The Angouleme is especially well adapted to dwarfing, a large pear, yellow in color, somewhat coarse in its flesh but of excellent flavor. The tree makes strong growth, and is the best of all varieties for dwarf culture. It is much better as a dwarf than a standard.

The Anjou makes a good dwarf tree, but the fruit growing to large size drops heavily before the time for picking, and for this reason it is not profitable for commercial growing as the dwarf. The dropping of the fruit is a defect of the Anjou in either the standard or the dwarf trees.

The Seckel makes a good tree as a dwarf, and it is well to have it in a garden collection. It is better to be double worked, budding it upon another variety. This done by putting buds of the Seckel upon Angouleme or Anjou trees, which makes a better tree than when budded directly upon the quince.

The Louise Bon de Jusey is excellent as a dwarf. The tree grows to good size, while the fruit is large and of the best quality. The fruit is yellow and green when ripe, and often with a handsome blush. It is very juicy, and has a slight astringency which makes it particularly good for canning. This variety is not grown so much in later years, but for dwarf culture it is one of the kinds that will return profits.

The Josephine is a pear of high quality, ripening in the autumn and early winter, grows well as a dwarf, and is a pear to be included in planting for market or for the home garden.

Winter Nellis is one of the finest early winter pears, but should be top or double worked if grown as a dwarf.

DISTANCE TO PLANT DWARF TREES.

They should be planted sixteen feet in both directions. Dwarf trees must have high culture and sufficient space should be given to allow a pair of horses to work between them at all times, and sixteen feet is none too much. As the trees must be kept regularly pruned, this width between the trees will be sufficient to allow for cultivation, spraying and gathering the fruit. Planted at this distance, 172 trees may be set upon an acre.

In planting dwarf trees the point of union between the pear and quince, which should be set four inches under the ground. If the union is above the ground, as is often the case, the trees will break at that point, and they will be short lived. The deep planting will insure the trees from breaking when loaded with fruit, and they will live to be a century old. The bark of the pear stock may at any time in the spring be split in one or two places with a knife, and changed into a standard tree, if desired. By this process roots will be found on the pear stock, which will change its character to that of a standard. To hasten the process, after splitting the bark making the cuts well down on the pear stock about an inch long in the form of a cross, turn up the corner of the bark and place a small wooden plug under it. Roots will be formed in a short time, that will extend out into the soil. At these points there will be a check in the movement of the sap that will result in the formation of roots. As the trees are set at distances for dwarfs, this operation would not be desirable unless a portion of the trees were taken out.

There is at the present time an unusual interest in the planting of apple trees, and vast numbers of trees are being planted. It will be wise to give more attention to the pear culture for the demand will very soon exceed the supply of this most delicious fruit.

Profit From Phlox.

"From now until the middle of November is the best time to plant perennial garden phlox," declared a recent interview for the New York Times, a woman who adds to her yearly income by raising phlox and selling both the plants and the cut flowers. "There are few plants easier to start and raise to perfection than the perennial phlox. I have more than one hundred varieties, and all of them produce beautiful trusses of flowers in abundance with comparatively little care."

"I plant them everywhere, but find them most satisfactory on my rose beds. This isn't because they grow or flower best there but because so many persons are deceived by their blooms and say that my roses bloom the whole summer long. Of course the truth is that the roses are over and

done with before the phlox begins to open, and in the early spring and summer the foliage of the phlox adds to the beauty of the rose bed.

"Phlox will grow in sun or shade, but it appears to best advantage in partial shade. When protected from the hot rays of the sun the blooms give a better color and last longer. This is especially true of the lighter shades, the lilacs and violets in particular. The brilliant reds and crimson are also much more effective when seen in diffused light, though their colors are not so readily affected by the sun."

"In preparing for planting phlox, the land should be spaded deep, two feet is not too much, and where the land is new I always have it trenched. Phlox does best in rich sandy loam, and where fertilizer is necessary, as it usually is, well rotted horse manure is the best. The plants should be set so that the crown is about two inches below the surface, and the soil should be pressed firmly about it."

"After the planting and before the ground freezes I cover my beds with a litter of leaves and stable manure to a depth of from three to five inches. I am careful to have this mulch extend well beyond the edge of the bed. When possible I top this covering of leaves with just enough manure to prevent the leaves from being blown off. In the spring I rake off the manure and later fork it in, while I add the leaves to the compost heap."

"If you want to keep your varieties true you must take care to keep the seeds from ripening and being scattered on the beds, to come up and form a tangled mass in which it is impossible to tell the old plants from the seedlings. Either the tops should be cut off before the seeds mature or the seedlings pulled up before they grow too large to be distinguished from the parent plant."

"Phlox is seldom troubled by insects; this is one of its many advantages. In particularly dry seasons a red spider may become numerous enough to make the leaves look discolored and ragged and occasionally to stunt the growth. Spraying with the hose will remedy this. The only other trouble comes from the depredations of the cutworms when the shoots are tender. A good sprinkling of coal or wood ashes is all that is necessary to stop this."

"I am often asked to give the ten best varieties. Of course it is largely a question of taste in color, as most varieties of phlox grow equally well. For the pure white, with large flowers and tall stems I always name the Fraulein G. von Laessburg; the Eclairer is a bright purple and tall; the Crepuscule has a grayish white ground with a bright mauve eye, tall and a very fine bloomer; the Evenement is a dwarf variety, with large salmon pink flowers; the Pantheon is half dwarf, with large rose pink flowers with a lighter halo; the Inspektor Elpel is tall, with bright violet flowers with crimson eyes; the Beranger is tall, with large white flowers streaked with bright rose; The Rayonnant is white, with an eye of pale rose; the Malador is tall, with an unusually handsome truss of large flowers of light cardinal with carmine eyes, and the Coquelicot is a light vermilion red with a deeper eye. They are all good varieties where these particular colors are preferred."



Sergeant Skinner, of Rochester, N. Y., a veteran of the Civil War, a member of the G. A. R. He was shot by a dagger bullet soon after enlistment and left to die, but recovered, and was long a sufferer in Libby Prison.

Is C. A. Green A Married Man or a Bachelor?

Green's Fruit Grower has received a letter asking the above question. In reply we will say that Mr. Green was married at the age of thirty-one years. His married life has been so happy and successful he feels like advising all others of suitable age who can afford it to enter the matrimonial state. He has two daughters and one son living near his home. He has four beautiful grandchildren. His home life has been the happiest feature of his existence.

CARE FOR YOUR TREES!
and they will bring you rich returns.
San Jose Scale, Peach Curl, Aphids,
etc. killed by spraying with
Good's Fruit Oil
SOAP No. 3
Indorsed and used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. For
trees, shrubs, vines and plants. 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.
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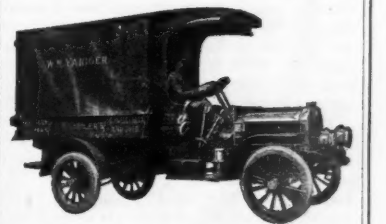
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Main Cause of Diseases.

The science of living begins at the mouth. As a man eats and digests his food so he is. Owing to errors in human feeding, disease is latent in every man and at all times. The few that do not abuse health have the rewards which follow upon it. Scarcely anyone escapes sickness and pain. Life is maimed and but half what it might be on account of sickness and premature death. Sound health means living by knowledge and not by chance., says "Medical Review."

Grains of the cereals are only good, but the cooks spoil most of them before they reach the human palate. Conventional cooking is far from blameless in the causation of disease. Artificial appetite and gluttony please for the moment to be followed later by compound interest in pain and bodily distress. The mouth is the open door to health and strength, likewise to self-injury and early destruction.

True hunger is the gauge that tells how much to eat. Taste recognizes what is good and directs how long food is to stay in the mouth to be acted upon by saliva, while the sense of smell is always on guard to aid taste in selecting the wholesome to reject the harmful substances offered as food. With hunger, taste, smell, all acting in harmony, the stomach is safe.

Wrong habits early acquired often abuse the hospitality of the stomach. The first warnings of injury, done to the gentle, patient stomach, are mild, followed later by absolute protest against further abuse; finally, after much warning, many protests and great injury, disease is established. Then comes suffering, disability and sorrow. But, fortunately, it is never too late to mend.

Digestion and Health.

The scientific physician of experience will observe patiently and confidently the patient's need for nutrition, as unmistakably shown by weakness and loss of weight. It is good treatment to offer what is delicate, light food to a sick person. Nothing is ever lost by encouraging the return of real hunger, and everything is gained for the good of the patient, says "Medical Review."

Let not your fear of complications, or your theories of fasting or waste of patient's strength cause any neglect of the foregoing rules in the scientific treatment of the unfortunate sick. The hunger signal will appear in due time, but if it should not come, it shows that the case is hopelessly fatal; in such cases it would be wholly useless to force food.

The alimentary canal is the root of life. The weight of the body depends upon the amount of food that it can prepare and absorb, while strength and bodily comfort depend upon so much as is perfectly converted and assimilated. Perfect digestion depends upon health of the vital organs, and in turn perfect health of the vital organs depends upon a perfect digestion.

It is seen by this interdependence between vital parts and digestion, that continuous health depends upon an even balance of forces acting in harmony. If the food is proper and digestion perfect, nature has a fair chance to show itself in the beauty of health.

Mental and physical wrecks and human beings with added sorrows, are directly traceable to mistakes, which start at the mouth. It seems strange that man's food, his best ally, can at the same time be his greatest danger.

Temptations of the table and sideboard appear hard to resist, habit is strong and holds on with a tight grip. Children are misled as a rule from the beginning, thus creating a bad tendency before the infant leaves the nurse. As a growing child the dangerous habit of gorging candy and stimulating food is unchecked, child sickness and disease are thus produced, and in no other way, save in rare cases.

Children have many narrow escapes from death, but reserve vitality carries some of them to mature years, even though affected with disorders and disease all along the way. In spite of daily and oft repeated errors, children manage to live and grow, but many are stunted and deformed by the time the growth is finished.

RADIUM CURES RHEUMATISM. Also Found to be of Value in Gout After Many Experiments.

After a great deal of unsuccessful experimentation the value of radium in internal medicine has been demonstrated.

"Unfortunately," writes the Berlin correspondent of "The Medical Record," "of the three methods of employment of radium, the radium drink cures, the injection of radium salts, and the inhalation of radium emanations, the last method

has been found to be the most successful. Since this necessitates the use of extensive apparatus, it is not generally available to the practitioner.

"W. His has recently reported before the Berlin Medical Society his success in the treatment of gout and rheumatism by means of this remedy. He treated 100 cases of chronic rheumatism, of which five were entirely cured and most of the remainder were greatly improved. The pains subsided, the contractures diminished, and the general condition was improved to an extraordinary degree.

"Of twenty-eight case of genuine gout, twenty-four were improved. In a few weeks the blood lost its acid excess, although the pains did not diminish to a like degree. It was concluded that radium inhibited the inflammatory wanderings of the leucocytes and the ferments were aroused to activity.

"The earlier the cases come under treatment, the quicker and more marked is the cure. In the beginning of the treatment the symptoms are aggravated. The dose of the emanations must be adjusted to the individual case. Many cases of myalgia, sciatica, and neuralgia, which are occasionally manifestations of gout, are benefited by the radium treatment."

Eat Plenty of Grapes.

Eat grapes, ripe, sound ones, in abundance. Many people can make a whole breakfast off them and nothing else and feel the better for it. Don't be afraid of them. The grape-cure in Europe frequently causes a man's dyspepsia and dumps to flee away forever, and he feels as though he were made over again and were walking on air. It will do the same in America.

If anything is certain, it is that the food of civilization is changing somewhat, particularly in America. The heavy, stuffy, greasy foods of our ancestors are giving way to those which are lighter, more quickly digested. The American cannot afford to spend six hours digesting his dinner when he wants all the blood he can get for use in his brain to invent new machines, to write, or to plan commercial enterprises. Life is too short to give so many of the twenty four hours up to the stomach.

Therefore, fruit, and a quantity of it, takes the place of sausage, "biled dinners," mince pie, and green pork, or even the time-honored sheet-iron sandwich. 'Tis well. Man's stomach thanks him. The attention of economists, too, is recently called more and more to the limitless possibilities for food of the best quality for man that lie in nut culture.

Fruit and Old Age.

Physiologists claim that growth from infancy to old age is a process of gradual ossification, and that the stiffness of age is caused by the deposits of calcareous matter or earthy salts. Therefore a diet containing a large proportion of these salts food rich in nitrogen, such as the cereals, beans, peas and meat, increases the natural tendency to ossification, says Health. For this reason a diet made up largely of fruit, which contains a minimum amount of this calcareous matter, is scientifically best adapted to persons in advancing years.

Large eaters add to the liability of ossific deposits from overworking the eliminating organs by an excess of nutritive material until their healthful activity is destroyed, and the whole system suffers in consequence. Old age indicates less food and a maximum amount of fruit as the diet.

Gems of Thought.

After all the kind of world one carries about in one's self is the important thing, and the world outside takes all its grace, color and value from that.—James Russell Lowell.

Give me good work to do, that I may forget myself and find peace in doing it for Thee. Though I am poor, send me to carry some gift to those who are poorer, some cheer to those who are more lonely.—Henry Van Dyke.

A man is to be judged by his conduct as the manager of a business, or as the director of a corporation, as rigorously as in his family relations or as to his personal habits.—Rathbone Gardner.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have.—Abraham Lincoln.

Courage for the great sorrows of life and patience for the small ones, and then, when you have accomplished your daily task, go to sleep in peace. God is awake.—Victor Hugo.

There is a majesty in simplicity.—Pope.

If you have faith preach it; if you have doubts bury them; if you have joy share it; if you have sorrow bear it. Find the bright side of things and help others to get sight of it also. This is the only and surest way to be cheerful and happy.

Radium Breezes for Gout.

Radium laden breezes are the very latest thing in the treatment of gout, says New York Sun. One of the papers read at the German Medical Congress which concluded at Wiesbaden a few days ago, was on the application of radium in the aerial state. Radium "emanatoria" have been established in Berlin and at Bad Homburg and now Ems is to have one. A special apparatus in which radium is placed in a current of air, is fixed in a room and all the patients have to do is to sit in the room and talk or read newspapers or play draughts; the radium in solution in the air does the rest and affects the blood through the lungs. This treatment is especially recommended for all gouty ailments.

If you want to know what Hades is like get out in the middle of a seven-acre cornfield one of these blazing hot days and hoe a long row through the stones and thistles before you reach the jug of cool, fresh buttermilk, hidden in the clump of bushes down by the fence. We have been there and the memory is painful yet.—Watkins Review.

How to Stop a Gully.

Stopping a gully under such conditions is rather a difficult matter, says Rural New Yorker. I have had such gullies on the steep hills of the Virginia Piedmont, and there I found in addition to dams in the gully the best thing was very deep plowing and subsoiling up to the edge of the gully, but leaving a hard rim around it. The deep subsoiling gave the water a place to sink into, and it was kept out of the gully by the hard rim. Then at intervals I drove stakes across the gully closely together and banked sods on the upper side of these. These dams checked the water and deposited the silt and the dams were raised as the space back of them filled up. I have found that the best way to stop the formation of gullies is deep breaking and subsoiling, and then always having a sod on the hills to turn when we were going to plant a hoed crop, and then get the land back in grass as soon as possible. I have in this way cultivated as steep hills as a horse could plow, and never made a new gully. If you could get some Bermuda grass sods in that gully they would hold it better than anything else, or even the northern quack grass. In the cotton country they try to prevent washes by what are called terraces. That is, they run banks around the contour of the hills with a very gentle fall. The old plan was to run a ditch along the upper side of the terrace bank, but the improved method is to make the banks broad with plow and scoop and make a broad level space above the bank to spread out the water and let it go slowly down hill. The banks are run with a fall of about one inch in ten feet and the rows for cultivation are run at an acute angle over the banks. These banks do check the water to a great extent, but the real preventive of washing is deep breaking and a sod on the land as much as practicable. Soil that is kept in clean cultivation all the time does not get fibrous material to hold the soil together, and shallow plowing soon fills with water and becomes semi-liquid, and runs down on the hard bottom.—W. F. Massey.

It is estimated that there are as many as five hundred strangers in this village and immediate vicinity engaged in helping the farmers in harvesting their crop of raspberries. So many berries are grown here, and the work of harvesting them is so great, that enough help from this section cannot be procured and outside help must be had. For this reason this section has become generally known to this class of people, with the result that hundreds flock here every summer, just after the Fourth of July, when the crop is ready to be harvested, and there is always work to be found for all who come. Many of this class are men who work in the shops and factories in the cities that are closed for the summer months, while others are professional job hunters, who go about the country from job to job year after year.—Dundee Observer.

To Start a Tight Screw.

Heat a poker red hot, and then hold it against the screw head for a little while, wait a few minutes for the screw to cool down, when it will be found that the screw can be removed quite easily with the same screw driver that just previously would not perform the work. The explanation is quite simple. The red hot poker heats the screw, the screw expands and makes the hole it is in just a wee bit bigger. The screw then cools down and resumes its original size, leaving the hole in the wood a size too large—and there you are.

Keep a blank book and jot down the mistakes you make this year as things to be avoided next year. It is easy to remember what you made money on, but it makes a pretty smart man to see his own failures.

\$100 Profit For Every \$1

THAT'S easily the rate of profit you can make the first year on your investment in a Hercules All Steel, Triple Power Stump Puller. Pull the stumps, double your land value, make \$1330.50 profit the first year and \$750 in extra crops every year after on 40 acres. After your own work is done, do contract stump-pulling for neighbors or rent your machine at a profit. The

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guaranteed to pull any stump or green tree in five minutes or less. An acre of stumps a day. Sold on 30 days' free trial. A 3 year guarantee—all broken castings replaced free. Double rachets insure safety of you and team. Can be used single, double and triple power. More powerful than a locomotive. No stump can resist the Hercules. Let us prove it. Write now for our

Special Price Offer

and book. Read what hundreds of others are doing with the Hercules. See real photographs of stumps pulled. Read best crops to plant after stumps are out. Note special low price to first buyers in 1000 localities. Mail postal quick to



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The Largest Apple Orchard.

One of the largest orchards in the East will be that just now under way by the Onondaga Orchard Company near Syracuse, N. Y. The capital is three hundred thousand dollars and about two thousand acres will be set to apple trees.



Greeley's First Day in New York.

From an old print that first had currency during anti-slavery days, when Greeley espoused the cause of abolition.



Helping the Consumer to Save his Fingers.—Van Lesnout in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Lord Bacon, more than three hundred years ago, said: "There be three things which make a country great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy conveyance for men and things from one place to another."

When, spurred by tasks unceasing or undone,
You would seek rest afar,
And cannot, though repose be rightly won,
Rest where you are.
Neglect the needless, sanctify the rest
Move without stress or jar;
With quiet of a spirit self-possessed,
Rest where you are.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Autumn Bliss.

The summer's gone, an' with it, too,
The joys that we've been livin' through;
Ol' autumn would be sad an' chill
Were it not for the cider mill!

How hard some folks will work not to.
Some pay ez they go, but never git any-
where.

You can't be very popular an' not be
talked about.

Do unto others an' most uv 'em will do
unto you.

You kin allus be up to snuff without
takin any uv it.

Don't believe anything you hear unless
it's something good about someone.

Mighty few folks in this world are too
good to be true.

Wummun wuz made to mourn, an' man
apparently to make her mourn.

Sometimes the cream uv society ain't
nigh ez desirable ez the skim-milk.

Ev'ry man orter make a home run right
after he gits his pay envelope.

Ev'ry dorg hez his day, uv course, ef he
don't git killed durin' the night.

Carpenters ain't the on'y people who
make a practice uv luggin' round ham-
mers.

Ef all the bad pennies returned some
fam'lies would be purty well off.

It's all right to say, "cheer up," but
don't say it with a scowl on your face.

A poor excuse may be better'n none,
but is a hull lot better yit.

Time an' tide wait for no man, but many
a feller manages to git ahead uv both.

Don't heap coals uv fire on anybuddy's
head unless it's goin' to warm the heart.

Money may talk all right, but in many
places it 'pears to hev a purty hard cold.

The more haste the longer you will hev
to wait pervidin' you git there ahead uv
time.

When some fellers go out to break rec-
ords they are mighty lucky ef it ain't
their necks.

Sometimes it is a great joy to think thet
women ain't given to makin' home-made
neekies.

We often wonder how some people git
by, an' they are probberly wonderin' the
same thing about us.

Ev'ry cloud hez a silver linin', an' it's
too bad the same can't be said about our
pocketbooks.

They may be more'n one way to skin a
cat, but they's durn few ways to success-
fully kill the same.

Ef you ever start to look a gift hoss in
the mouth don't be too critical ez to the
condition in which you find his teeth.

"Although the United States has only
about five per cent. of the world's popula-
tion it produces twenty per cent. of the
world's wheat, twenty-two per cent. of its
gold, thirty-three per cent. of its coal,
thirty-five per cent. of its manufactures,
thirty-eight per cent. of its silver, forty
per cent. of its pig iron, forty-two per cent.
of its steel, fifty-five per cent. of its copper,
sixty per cent. of its petroleum, seventy
per cent. of its cotton and eighty per cent.
of its corn. Its aggregate wealth, which
is approximately \$130,000,000,000, is as
great as that of the United Kingdom and
France, its two nearest rivals."

Why Hens Cackle.

My theory follows, says Breeder's Ga-
zette: The jungle fowl of India, from
which all our domestic hens are descended,
lives where many predatory animals and
reptiles also find their homes. The female
jungle fowl for this reason seeks a secluded
and safe place in which to deposit her
eggs. When she is ready to produce an
egg she retires to her nest and broods there
for some time. In the meantime her mates
have wandered away from the place where
she left them. Probably several hens are
absent from the flock attending to their
maternal duties at the same time. When
the egg is deposited the hen quietly goes to
a distance from her nest and then begins to
cackle in order to announce to her chief
that the necessity for concealment no
longer exists. The cock at once begins to
cackle and the hen knows where to find
the flock.

The Use of Blinders.

It is said that the use of blinkers, or
blinders, as they are called in this country,
had its origin in the desire of certain fash-
ionable folks for a convenient place to dis-
play the family crest. Of course the com-
mon excuse is that they keep a horse from
shying.

"There is no reason why horses should
wear blinkers," says a writer in the Bulle-
tin of the S. P. C. A. "This is shown by
the fact that there are tens of thousands

of horses working satisfactorily without
them, not only in private carriages, but in
cabs, vans and omnibuses and in towns
where the traffic is thickest.

"No riding horse is ever seen with blink-
ers; they would be considered to look
ridiculous with them; the draught horses
in the army do not wear them, and the
large brewers and the chief railway com-
panies have long ago dispensed with them.

"We recently read in a German paper
that their use had been done away with
by the authorities in Berlin, Dusseldorf,
Aachen, Kenigsberg and Cassel. In Darm-
stadt they are allowed only in special cases
and Hamburg has lately decreed that they
shall be permitted only if they stand well
away from the horses' eyes.

"The difficulty of dispensing with blink-
ers in the case of horses who have been
accustomed to them, even for years, is
largely imaginary. We have known sev-
eral cases where the change has been made,
and there has been no difficulty at all."

A farmer named Westburg, tilling land
near Ogdensburg, N. Y., and near the
shore of Lake Champlain, while doing
some Fall plowing turned up several tarn-
ished gold coins. There were enough of
them to lead him to dig deeper and more
carefully, and several thousand dollars
were recovered as treasure trove. It is
believed that the money (all English coins
antedating the Revolution) was stolen
from the British army when it was en-
camped near this spot in the Burgoyne
campaign. The robbers must have lost
their lives, and were therefore unable to
recover the treasure or to disclose its bury-
ing place to others.—New York Times.

Vegetables should form a good portion
of the diet for poultry the year round is
the opinion of Commercial Poultry. They
promote health, increase the egg yield and
are an economical feed. Celery tops, cab-
bage leaves and such other refuse vege-
tables as are available in the winter help.
A good ration for laying hens is composed
of wheat, buckwheat, oats and corn, the
wheat predominating.

Humus in Soil.

Regarding the value of humus, as such,
Prof. Milton Whitney, Chief of the United
States Bureau of Soils, makes the follow-
ing statements on page 16 of the U. S.
Farmer's Bulletin 257:

"We have studied the office of humus in
the growth of plants. We have found that
humus extracted from our cultivated soils
is innocuous to the plant. It is appar-
ently neither beneficial nor deleterious.
Humus is a very stable form of organic
matter. It remains in the soil for years.
It may be exposed to extremes of heat and
cold, but still the black color of a black
soil will persist. It is much more stable
than wood. It is into humus that wood
or wood fibre is converted if it is incor-
porated in a finely divided condition in the
soil and goes to an end product; that is, if
it goes into its most stable form. I really
believe that humus, next to coal, is the
most stable form of organic matter that
we know of, and if you think this over, you
will agree with me that when organic
matter is converted into humus it is as
thoroughly preserved as any organic mat-
ter that we have in nature."

Of course, says Practical Farmer, this
refers to the value of humus as a source of
plant food, and not to its physical value.
By excessive tillage and the use of caustic
lime, the further decay of this old humus
can be effected or hastened, and thus some
plant food can be secured from true humus,
but as a rule, the use of farm manure or
legume crops as green manure will be
more profitable, especially in systems of
permanent soil improvement.

Always keep your poultry house light
and dry. Lice and sunlight do not agree
at all, and where there is a great deal of
sunlight there are liable to be very few
lice. Provide plenty of dust baths for
your birds. If a hen can wallow in dust,
she will usually keep reasonably free of
lice. Add a good insect powder or the
home-made powder to the dirt in the dust
boxes. Carbolate of lime is also good to
use in the dust baths, and it is also a good
plan to powder this around the floor and
walls. If the lice and mites get a foothold
among your young chicks, they will make
a clean sweep there.

A new wheat disease is reported. It
was discovered by Charles I. Newton, of
Alexander, Genesee county, and destroyed
his entire crop of 450 bushels. While
standing in the field Mr. Newton found
what he took to be smut on the grain.
after it was harvested and stored in bins
an odor so offensive that a person could
not remain in the barn was thrown off.
When crushed, the inside of the kernels
were found to be dark.—Holley Standard.

"Oh, friend, never strike sail to a fear!
Come into port or sail with God the seas.
He has not learned the lesson of life who
does not every day surmount a fear."—
Emerson.



N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man

Fortunes Saved By Wearers of Steel Shoes

I want you to know about my Steel Shoes even if you
never buy a pair in your life. The more your feet bother
you, the harder you are on shoes, the more I want
you to read my free book, "The Sole of Steel."
I just want you to know why mud, brush, water,
snow, ice, are all alike, all good footing, if you
have on a pair of my Steel Shoes. I want to show
you why Steel Shoes will cure corns, bunions or cal-
louses if you have them—or how to always keep your
feet free of these troubles. I want to show you how
over half a million men are each saving about \$20.00
shoe money a year, because Steel Shoes outwear
about 6 pairs of leather shoes or rubber boots. Not
only that, but I want to prove to you that

Steel Shoes Protect Your Health

Cold, wet feet lead to lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, grippe, bron-
chitis and even pneumonia. Steel Shoes insure you against all these dangers.
because the steel sole comes up one inch all around and is bound to the leather
by a riveted, water-tight joint. Your feet are powder-dry in Steel Shoes, per-
fectly comfortable all the time winter and summer, and secure
against injury from nails, stones and all sharp things that rip
through leather or rubber boots. When over 500,000 men will
never do another day's work in anything but Steel Shoes if
they can help it— isn't it time for you to investigate?

Write For My Free Book Now

Just a postal will do. It's worth that, surely, to gain
health protection, foot comfort and a saving of \$20.00
a year. Then if you decide to try a pair, I'll send
them on Free Examination and Try On in your
home. I have a size to fit every man—and
boy too. Write me now for the book.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man
211 Seventh Street, Racine, Wisconsin
Canadian Factory: Toronto, Canada
Great Britain Factory: Northampton, England



The Best Farm Locations

Productive lands, favorable climate, and abundant rainfall make farm
locations in the Southeast the most profitable.

Land from \$10 to \$50 an acre close to the best markets. Wheat, corn,
hay, all truck crops, give best returns. Conditions unsurpassed for dairying
and live stock, hog and poultry raising. Beef and pork produced at 3
to 4 cents a pound.

Five to six crops of alfalfa per season grown. Good farmers make \$6 to 100
bushels corn per acre. Home markets near at hand pay highest prices for
dairy products and demand is undersupplied. Apple orchards pay \$100
to \$500 an acre, and orchard lands cost only a fraction of those in other
sections.

The Southeast Has Locations for Every Kind of Farming

The climate assures the finest results from intelligent agriculture, and makes
the region unsurpassed as a pleasant and healthful home location. It is an open
winter country, and its summers are enjoyable. You can locate where there are
good schools, churches, roads, rural delivery, and all other advantages. The
Southern Railway and associated lines will help you find the location you desire.
Our several publications, free on application, give full information. Address,

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway,
Room 44, 1820 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

HERE'S a simple,
strong, low-priced
light-draft riding harrow which
covers more surface with less draft than any
other cultivator made. It works right up to
the trees and under lowest branches without
harming fruit or leaves in the least.

Forkner Light Draft Harrows

for Orchards and Vineyards

make it possible to thoroughly cultivate 20 to 30 acres per day with two horses.
They lift and turn the soil and leave it in slight waves, thus exposing more
surface to the chemical action of the sun and rain. They make a perfect
dust-mulch, which conserves maximum amount of moisture.

Write for Free Trial Offer—and Booklet.

We will ship to responsible parties on 30 days' riskless free trial.
Free booklet, "Modern Orchard Tillage," tells the whole story.

LIGHT DRAFT HARROW CO.
900 E. Nevada St., Marshalltown, Iowa

The principal lumber producing states
in 1909 were: Washington, 3,862,916,000
feet; Louisiana, 3,551,918,000; Mississippi,
2,572,669,000; North Carolina, 2,177,715-
000; Arkansas, 2,111,300,000; Virginia, 2-
101,716,000; Texas, 2,099,130,000; Wiscon-
sin, 2,025,038,000; Oregon, 1,898,995,000;
Michigan, 2,889,724,000; Alabama, 1,669-
001,000; and Minnesota, 1,561,508,000.

Hilton has a mammoth model cold stor-
age plant, costing \$120,000, that will be
open to the inspection of visitors. Some
of the model orchards of the state are lo-
cated here, and the very latest and best
methods of pruning, spraying and culti-
vation are universally practised.

Consider carefully your natural bent,
whether for business or a profession. Take
stock of yourself and try to determine what
business you are best fitted for.—Ep-
worth Herald.

One of the best tools a farmer can have
is a good riveter for mending leather straps
of all kinds. One of these will save a
good many trips to town and maybe more
than one runaway.

From the varying transmission of earth-
quake vibrations, Prof. Weichert con-
cludes that the earth's core is a mass of
iron or steel 5580 miles in diameter. This
is surrounded by a strong shell 930 miles
thick, around which is a liquid or plastic
layer with an outer limit about twenty
miles below the surface.

Weak chicks from poor stock will never
repay the owner for the time he puts in
caring for them. The first point to in-
vestigate when buying eggs or day-old
chicks is the vitality of the parent stock.

Englishmen are supposed to be the most
hobby people in the world, but they are
far behind many other countries in regard
to the number of horses per head of popu-
lation. In this respect Australia leads
the British empire, there being forty-five
horses to every 100 people.

Hosts of young men are reckless because
they believe that by and by they can be
what they will. Hosts of old men are
hopeless because it seems impossible that
they can ever be anything but what they
are. Both are wrong.—Phillips Brooks.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

No display advertising will be placed in this department and no type larger than 6-point. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing ten words or less will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words ten cents each. Cash must accompany every order. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear.

Special Price to Subscribers.—Paid in advance subscribers, only \$1.00 for 15 words or less. Additional words six cents per word, to paid-up subscribers only.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

GINSENG PLANTS AND SEEDS FOR SALE. Write for prices. P. F. LEWIS, Jamestown, N. Y.

APPLE BARRELS—Any number, also hends or hoops. Low price. Prompt shipment. Gillies, Medina, N. Y.

BELTING—PULLEYS—HOSE. Low prices. Have nice lot belting and pulleys, second hand. Write us. Atlantic Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del.

RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE. Cumberland, Gregg and Kansas variety. JOHN MOLDEN, Barnesville, Ohio.

CLOSING OUT AT CUT PRICES Buff, Black and White Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas. Write me your wants. Circular free. Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

MONEY-MAKING FARMS throughout 15 states; great variety, size and price. Stock and tools included with many to settle estate quickly. Mammoth illustrated catalogue No. 34, free. E. A. Strout, Station 1233, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

TIDEWATER VIRGINIA—Northern colony, mild, healthy climate, small farms five or more acres, good schools, cheap transportation, near good markets, stamp for circular. Deverell & Co., Claremont, Va.

DELAWARE FARMS FOR SALE—Fine fruit, grain, truck, and poultry farms at lowest prices. No hills, stones, cyclones, or blizzards. Delightful, healthy climate, productive soil, best markets. Ideal farming country. Write for free catalogue. Crawford & Co., Box T-253, Dover, Delaware.

WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 32 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis. Minn.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. H. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, 1638 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

NATURAL PULPLESS FRUIT, 3c. per gallon. Superior to other fruit in digestibility. Description free. C. W. Dayton, Chatsworth, Calif.

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

GINSENG—More money in growing ginseng roots than any other crop. Seeds and roots for sale. Circular free. D. E. Baughey, Chambersburg, Pa. Route 1.

LADIES earn \$3.00 a day making sofa pillows; sent anywhere prepaid; beautiful pillow 14x14 free with outfit; proposition, advice, etc., 10c. No postals answered. Harvey Co., 413-52 Columbus, New Haven, Conn.

I BRING BUYERS AND SELLERS TOGETHER. If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or business, write me. Established 1881. Frank P. Cleveland, 2855 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Illinois.

EASY MONEY without capital; gathering ferns, flowers, roots, and herbs, anywhere. We pay \$60 per ton for evergreen branches F. O. B. cars. 10c. brings price lists samples and advice. Botanical Bureau, 7 Columbus and Redfield, New Haven, Conn.

Native: "Why did you leave the civilized East and come out here to the wild, unsettled West to live?" New-comer: "Because the folks around where I lived slandered me and said mean things about me." Native: "Why didn't you make them prove what they said?" New-comer: "They did."—Chicago News.

The motorist emerged from beneath the car and struggled for breath. His helpful friend, holding the oil can, beamed upon him. I've just given the cylinder a thorough oiling, Dick, old man," said the helpful friend. "Cylinder," said the motorist, heatedly, "that wasn't the cylinder; it was my ear!"—Tit-Bits.

"I married money," a man once said to me.

"Wasn't there a woman attached to it?" I asked.

"Yes, you bet there was," he exploded. "So much attached to it that she never parted with a penny."—

Ethel—Grace asked George whether he would love her any more if her hair were some different color. Edith—And what did George say? Ethel—Why, he merely asked her what other colors she had.—Chicago News.



FUN FOR THE FAMILY

With the Wits.

At the Brooklyn Bridge—Madame, do you want to go to Brooklyn? No. I have to.—Life.

"I have sold my typewriter." "You were sensible. Jinx married his."—Washington Herald.

She—"I suppose your new baby is a delicate pink?" He—"No; she's a robust yell!"—New York Telegram.

"What did you say the former senator's oldest boy is doing?" "He's organizing the 'Society of Sons of Lame Ducks.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Tell me that I may hope," he pleaded. "All right," she replied, "hope on, but don't ask me to feed your hope with a spoon."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Upset Him.—Hub (angrily)—What! Thirty-five dollars for that new hat? You told me hats could be bought from \$4 up. Wife—Yes, dear, this is one of the "ups."—Exchange.

"Does that Mexican general follow the Spanish custom and keep saying 'to-morrow'?" "No. He has improved on it. He says 'day after to-morrow.'"—Washington Star.

"She swept the room with a glance." "Humph! A lot of help that was to her mother."—Philadelphia Record.

"You ought to refuse that rich man, he is too old for you." "I am going to refuse him. He is too young for me." "Too young?" "Sure; he might live twenty years yet."—Houston Post.

"Nothing is so bad that it couldn't be worse," quoted the Wise Guy. "Yes," agreed the Simple Mug, "we can't suffer from insomnia and nightmare at the same time."—Philadelphia Record.

"I suppose you wouldn't believe," said the manager, "that it costs me \$25,000 to raise the curtain on this show." "I do," replied the critic. "I am surprised that they let you do it even for that price."—Chicago Record.

"Why, Tommy," exclaimed the Sunday school teacher, don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?" "Not any more," replied Tommy; "I utter when I slept in a folding bed, though."—Philadelphia Record.

"Seems to me we hear very little from the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noises, these days, I wonder what's the reason?" "I don't know, unless it should be that they wish to demonstrate how consistent they can be."—Puck.

Jones: "Hi, Smith, who are you working for?" Smith: "Same people. Wife and five kids."—Lampoon.

Suitor—"I am afraid that I am not worthy enough for your daughter." Parent—"Bosh! The point nowadays is, are you worth enough for her?"—Judge.

"How do you hold on to your cook while you are away on your vacation—by paying her a bonus to come back?" "No, by not paying her what I owe her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Man with Wooden Leg—"Your charge for cremation is exorbitant." Porter at Crematory—"Well, we will throw off ten per cent. in your case on account of your wooden leg."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Sadly the dog's owner watched it chew up a seedy-looking individual. "Call your dog off," shrieked the victim. "He'll murder me. Call him off, man!" "Sorry," replied the owner sadly, "but really I can't. I only bought the dog this morning, and I forget to ask what his name was."—Credit Lost.

A Life Shaver—"What was the best job you ever did?" inquired the first barber. "I once shaved a man," replied the second ditto. "Then I persuaded him to have a hair-cut, singe, shampoo, face massage, sea foam, electric buzz, tar spray, and finally a tonic rub." "What then?" "By that time," concluded barber No. 2, "he needed another shave."—London Answers.

"My dear, our landlord says he's going to raise our rent." "Glad to hear he can do it. I can't."—Baltimore "American."

"Mamma, may I carry the poodle?" "No dear; you are too little and too careless, but you may carry the baby a little ways."—Houston "Post."

"You are in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?" "Yes," replied Mr. Growcher. "We ought to have that kind of a day at least once a year."—Washington "Star."

"Why have you had those masks of comedy and tragedy placed in your hall?" "Why, I am an actor, you know." "Oh, I see. You have no other way of letting the fact be known."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

"Mamma, the doctor's boy next door made faces at me." "And what did you do?" "I stuck out my tongue at him." "Dear, dear! And what did he do then?" "He just said it was badly coated."—Cleveland "Plain-Dealer."

Maudie—"That horrid old cat told Claude that I was forty years old!" Mamma—"The mean thing. But she might have done worse." Maudie—"How?" Mamma—"Well, she might have told some lie about you."—Toledo "Blade."

"Madame, I'm walking around the world on a wager." "Well, I don't mind letting my bulldog pace you for a couple of miles. Here, Tigie."—Washington "Herald."

Pendennis—Did you see Hooker when he came in from fishing?

Warrington—Yes, I was on the pier. Pendennis—Were there any fish lying about him?

Warrington—No; he was lying about the fish.

She (sitting out the dance in alcove) "Are you fond of travel?" He—"I think I must be." She—"I've circled the globe six times—a matter of 150,000 miles—think of it! I suppose you have traveled more?" He—"Yes—New York and Stamford—every week—twenty-three years—a matter of 462,300 miles—just think—Great Scott!" (Snaps his watch and runs.)—"Life."

"You disapprove of poetry?" "Yes, sir," replied Farmer Cornstossel; "shan't any more of it come into my house. The hired man's been readin' about dandelions an' buttercups an' daisies till I can't git him to pull up a weed."—Washington "Star."

"Why, Willie, what kept you so late? Did you have to stay after school? I'm afraid you have been naughty." "No ma'am. I ain't never naughty. Bobby Jones was licked fer bein' naughty, an' I stayed after school to hear him yell."—Cleveland "Plain-Dealer."

Mistress (discussing the maid)—"Yes, she's leaving to get married. I asked her to get the man to postpone it till I could get another maid, but she said she didn't feel well enough acquainted to ask him to do that!"—London Opinion.

The Departing Guest—"Look here, you know. This is a bit thick. You charge for writing paper, and I haven't used a scrap all the time I've been here." The Proprietor—"Ah, pardon, m'sieu. It is for the paper on which your bill is made out!"—London Opinion.

The Chinaman, who, seeing for the first time a cable car going up hill, cried: "No pusher, no pullee, go like devil allee samee."

"Me man," said the Britisher, "tain't hoften a person his tooken fer royalty, but I've been mistook fer th' Prince o' Wales in me younger days."

"Hoot, man," answered the Scot, "I, myself, have been called th' Duke of Argyll!"

The man selling collar buttons paused to listen. "Dat's nuttin'," said he with a deprecatory gesture; "I vas meetin' ah friend in Ravington strit, an' he shouted: 'Oh, Holy Moses! Is it you?'"

"Do you believe that a fish diet is calculated to strengthen the brain?" asked the innocent youth.

"Can't say that I do," replied the wise guy, "but I believe that going fishing invigorates the imagination."—Chicago News.

Not so Much.—Doctor—"Well, I hope you profited by my advice." Patient—"Yes, doctor; but not so much as you did."—Boston Transcript.

A Jelly Face.—"When mama asked if I'd been stealing jelly, I said yes." "Why didn't you deny?" "I didn't have the face to say no."—Boston Transcript.

Sum Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

Politix an graft oftun go hand in hand. Preachin and praktisin mak er good team to draw souls into the kingdom.

Disapintment iz er help tu him who uses it az er stepinstone to sumthin hier an betur.

As narer paths oftun lead to broder wuns, so smal oportunitiz lead to larger wuns.

Professin to be er Christian when you air not iz wuss than bein an infidul.

It ma be er good thing to flay up riches, but it iz far betur tu inkrese yure store ov knolege.

The man who gets rih bi er sistem iz er publik robur; but he who gets rih bi onest industry iz a publik benefaktur.

If the water in the spring iz klear the stream will be klear; if the hart within iz pure the life will be pure.

The Real Trouble.

The Duchess of Blankshire (who has made a poor drive)—"A little too much to the right, I'm afraid."

Obsequious Professional (who is instructing the Duchess)—"Oh, not at all, your Grace; the hole has been cut too much to the left."—Golf Illustrated.

I traveled a weary quest to learn— "The gift without the giver is bare; Who gives himself with his alms feeds three

Himself, his hungering neighbor and Me."

Everything worth while begins with a big idea.

It is better to make mistakes than to do nothing.

Make capital out of misfortune. All wise men do it.

The act of an enemy frequently turns out to be an act to your advantage.

There is nothing in the world commands such a high price as effective ideas.

BEACON LAMP FREE

100,000 standard ones in stock. 100 Candle Power. Burns common coal oil. Gives better light than gas, electricity or six ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. Fits your old lamp. Unequaled for fine sewing or reading. **COSTS ONLY ONE CENT FOR SIX HOURS.** We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. This advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner FREE. Write today. Agents Wanted. **HOME SUPPLY COMPANY, 250 Home Building, Kansas City, Mo.**

ABUNDANT LIGHT AT SMALL COST

A Consumer's Automatic Lighting Plant is simple to install, easy to operate. Cheaper and better than electricity, gas or kerosene. Our free booklet tells you how to have a modern lighted home at a small cost. Write for it today. Agents wanted everywhere. **CONSUMERS LIGHTING CO., 16 N. Ionia Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**

The Little Chap—We're getting up a tug o' war between the married and single men. You're married, aren't you? The American—No, I've just been seck, that's why I look that way.—London Opinion.

The Low Down Handy Wagon for Fall Work

The approach of the fall hauling season suggests once more the advantages of the low handy wagon. Thousands of farmers say it is emphatically the best in every way for all farm work. It is so much easier for instance, to lift shocks of corn onto a low wagon than onto a high one. And why shouldn't the hauling be done the easy way?



Make this wagon matter a personal one this fall. The low-down Electric Handy Wagon, shown above, manufactured by the Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill., is the kind of wagon thousands of farmers are buying.

Figure how much labor it will save you. How much lighter it will make the work of the horses. How admirably it is suited to hauling stones, earth, water, manure, fencing material, lumber, hogs to market, etc. Is there really any work for which such a wagon is not better suited than the high wheeled wagon?

We suggest that you take the matter up now with the Electric Wheel Company. If you don't care to purchase a wagon, they will supply you with low steel wheels to fit your old wagon and turn it into a handy wagon. Posting up on the matter will do no harm, at any rate. Lay the matter before them and get their free catalogue and particulars.

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If you send your magazine subscriptions to us. By special arrangement with other publishers we can offer you special reduced prices on all the leading publications in connection with a subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

How to Buy Your Magazines at Greatly Reduced Prices!

The offers below contains the season's best clubs of all leading publications. From these club offers every family can select its reading for the entire year at very low prices. Note OUR PRICE for the combinations at either side of this page, which include GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year. You will see that it is to your advantage to send your subscriptions to us.

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With Agricultural Epitomist, m.	1 yr. \$.50
" Andee's Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.80
" American Agriculturist, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" American Boy, m.	1 yr. 1.10
" American Bee Journal, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" American Cultivator, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" American Poultry World, m.	1 yr. .75
" American Poultryman, m.	1 yr. .65
" American Farmer, m.	1 yr. .75
" American Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" American Farm World, m.	1 yr. .75
" Am. Poultry Advocate, m.	1 yr. .75
" Am. Poultry Journal, m.	1 yr. .75
" American Sheep Breeder, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" American Swineherd, m.	1 yr. .75
" Arkansas Traveler, m.	1 yr. .75
" Arkansas Homestead, m.	1 yr. .75
" American Stockman, w.	1 yr. 1.25
" American Threshermen, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" All Story Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" Argosy, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" American Motherhood, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" American Machinist, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" American Penman, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" Breckers' Gazette, w.	1 yr. 1.25
" Breckers' Review, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" Boy's Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.10
" Book News, m.	1 yr. .80
" Boston Cook, Sel. Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.20
" Building Age, m.	1 yr. 1.40
" California Fruit-Grower, w.	1 yr. 2.00
" Century Magazine, m.	1 yr. 4.20
" Christian Endeavor World, w.	1 yr. 1.50
" Chicago Inter Ocean, w.	1 yr. 1.00
" Cosmopolitan, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Coleman's Rural World, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Country Gentleman, w.	1 yr. 1.75
" Current Literature, m.	1 yr. 3.00
" California Cultivator, w.	1 yr. 1.25
" Canadian Horticulturist, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Columbian Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" Comfort Magazine, m.	1 yr. .75
" Commoner, w.	1 yr. 1.00
" Country Life in America, m.	1 yr. 4.00
" Connecticut Farmer, w.	1 yr. 1.00
" Dakota Farmer, s. m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Delineator Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.20
" Designer (The), m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Dressmaking-at-Home, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" Everybodys' Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.80
" Everywhere (Car. Mag.), m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Every Woman's Mag., m.	1 yr. .75
" Farmer's Mail & Breeze, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" Farm Life, m.	1 yr. .75
" Farm and Fireside, s. m.	1 yr. .75
" Farmer's Voice, s. m.	1 yr. .75
" Farm and Home, s. m.	1 yr. .75
" Farm Journal, m.	1 yr. .75
" Farm Magazine, m.	1 yr. .75
" Farm News, m.	1 yr. .60
" Farm and Ranch, w.	1 yr. 1.00
" Farm Press, m.	1 yr. .75
" Farm Progress, s. m.	1 yr. .75
" Farm World, m.	1 yr. .60
" Farm Poultry, s. m.	1 yr. .70
" Farmer's Wife, m.	1 yr. .60
" Farmer's Guide, w.	1 yr. 1.00
" Farmer and Stockman, w.	1 yr. 1.10
" Farmers' Advocate, w.	1 yr. 1.00
" Farmers' Call, w.	1 yr. .75
" Farmers' Home Journal, m.	1 yr. 1.25
" Farmers' Review, w.	1 yr. 1.10
" Farmers' Tribune, w.	1 yr. 1.00
" Farm Stock and Home, s. m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Field and Farm, w.	1 yr. 2.20
" Floral Life, m.	1 yr. .75
" Fruit Grower, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Fruit Belt, m.	1 yr. .75
" Fruit Trade Journal, w.	1 yr. 1.25
" Fruitman and Gardiner, m.	1 yr. .75
" Game Fanciers' Journal, m.	1 yr. .75
" Glings in Bee Culture, s. m.	1 yr. 1.25
" Good Health, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" Good Housekeeping, m.	1 yr. 1.40
" Good Literature, m.	1 yr. .75
" Garden Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" Goodall's Farmer, m.	1 yr. .75
" Girls' Companion, w.	1 yr. .75
" Hampton's Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" Hoard's Dairyman, w.	1 yr. 1.15
" Household Journal, m.	1 yr. .50
" Housekeeper, m.	1 yr. 1.50
" Housewife, m.	1 yr. .75
" Home and Farm, m.	1 yr. .75
" Human Life, m.	1 yr. 1.00
" Home Needlework Magazine, m.	1 yr. 1.00
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Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1 yr. 1.00		New York Tribune Farmer, 1 yr. 1.00	
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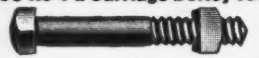
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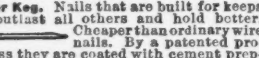
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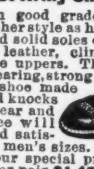
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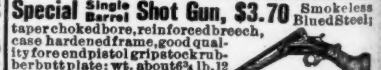


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